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NEW BRITAIN.

Report of This Month's Fierce Municipal Fight.

The Socialist Labor Party's Big Vote Remains Solid Despite All Chicanery, Carried on for Months, and Brought to a Climax on Election Day, to Break It Down—A "No Politics in Unions" Gompers Man at the Dirty Work of His Ilk.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., April 22.—The city election in New Britain is over. We are credited with 700 votes, besides 29 more that were impudently thrown out in the 2d Ward by the counters on the pretext that the envolopes inclosing them were not properly sealed, the decision by the Moderator being brazenly given in every case NOT BEFORE, but AFTER the envelopes were cut open and found to contain Socialist ballots. Our watchers were unceremoniously kept at a distance from the counting table by a policeman, at the order of one of the local slave-drivers, Wetmore by name, the son-in-law of P. Corbin, who is one of the largest building hardware manufacturers in the world, his factories being located in New Britain, and Wetmore being the superintendent. That man Wetmore went so far in his brazenness, that when one of our watcher's dared once to step a little nearer to the counting-table, he, in regular capitalistic style, said to the officer: "Why don't you keep that thing away?" meaning our comrade, who, being a wage-worker, must be considered, like any other part of the shop, as a thing, and nothing more.

Hard Fight; Solid Column.

Last year, our vote in the city was 711; This year it is with the thrown out ballots, 728, STRAIGHT FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, with the exception of two candidates who run about 25 or 30 votes behind. This means that we have kept every inch of ground against the desperate onslaught of the enemy.

To fully appreciate the significance of the fact, the comrades in the country must remember that it is the first time that our Section went into a mayoralty contest with a full ticket in every ward. Last year the contest was only for one-half of the members of the Common Council, election for mayor and other city officials taking place only once in two years. The battle that the Party here had to fight out was one of the hardest that the S. L. P. ever had, or will have, to fight. It is almost impossible to give the outside comrades even an approximate idea of the amount of energy spent by the comrades here during the three months preceding election. It would not be too much to say that it was one uninterrupted stretch of working and hustling of anxiety and worry and of going deep into the pockets and fishing out the hard-earned dollars.

Rep.-Dem. Press' Correct Instinct.

Since last spring election the fire from the local press, both Republican and Democratic, was violent and incessant. All means and tricks were used and tried to damage the Party and the men whom we had elected in the eyes of the New Britain public and of the wage-working voters. Lying, slander, ridicule, false reports of the proceedings of the municipal body as far as our comrades are concerned, were branzenly made use of: a rotten penny sheet, in the employ of the Republican party, and which the workingmen buy on account of its cheap price, taking the cake in this contest of vileness. As election day approached, this sheet tried to spread a false report that the Section was split up into De Leonites, Kangaroos and Social Democrats, the first being N. G., while the latter two were O. K., the Social Democrats especially, in that the De Leon clique was in control and spitting fire and brimstone at everything and everybody and that if let alone it would surely tax away the little home of the poor mechanic."

During Comrade Schulberg's tour in Connecticut the sheet made it a special business to collect and quote all the lying reports of the newspapers of the state to the effect that the comrade is a "Secret paid agent of the capitalists to break up Unions." That it never failed to season these reports with pepper and salt of its own is self understood. In one instance it went so far in its zeal to serve its masters, as to manufacture in its own office a report of an address by Comrade Mercer, of Bridgeport, and putting in his mouth remarks which he had not made, and on subjects on which he had not touched.

Political Snares.

Then, again, another trick was tried by the local papers, a trick original in its way, and which partly had the desired effect. They picked out Comrade Fourtelle, one of our Councilmen, and whom they knew the Party would not choose to head its ticket, on account of his being only a recent recruit in the revolutionary army, and for six long months kept on booming him as the most level-headed, the most intelligent and the best-informed Socialist in New Britain, and as one who, therefore, should, and certainly would, be the logical S. L. P. candidate for Mayor. On the other hand, they picked out Comrade Patrick, whom they knew to be the unfitable candidate, and made him the target for slander, ridicule and misrepresentation. When our nominations were made public, with Patrick heading the ticket, we had against us quite a number of our best sympathizers, who claimed that we made a foolish move by choosing the weakest man and passing by the strongest one; that is, considering the question from the stadpoint of who would draw more votes.

The S. L. P. Specter.

Now let us pass over to the Republican and Democratic caucuses. Haunted by the S. L. P. specter, the old party leaders thought it safe to nominate on their tickets their strongest, best, and, politics excepted, most respectable and decent men On the Democratic side of the game, two nominees, Mayor and Tax Collector, were such popular men that they run way ahead of the rest of the ticket, cuttting deeply into the Republican vote, to the extent of several hundreds, and winning the day. (Our vote even for these two offices remained as solid, the candidate running very little behind the rest of the ticket.) But even with so-called "respectable" and "prominent" citizens on the tickets of the old parties, the Fifth and Sixth Wards, our two strongholds, were during the whole of election day a land flowing with milk and honey for the miserable outcasts who sell their votes for drinks or money, fluid spirit predominating in the Fifth and solid cash in the Sixth.

Besides this, all the teams to be had in the livery stables of the city were kept busy all day, hustling to and dumping at the polling places the refuse of humanity in New Britain.

At the Republican ward caucuses, held on the evening of the Friday preceding election day, it was decided not to nominate candidates for the Fifth and Sixth Wards, and thus help out the Democrats against the Socialists. In the morning papers of Monday, the day preceding election day, there was not even a hint about the Republican City Committee having changed its mind in this regard. But when the evening papers came out, our comrades, on looking them over, were surprised to find that the Republicans had changed their mind at the last moment, and would have a full ticket also in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, probably having come to the conclusion, on more mature deliberation, that a Demo.-Rep. alliance against the Socialists may have, as an object lesson, results the reverse of those expected. And who do you think was the Republican nominee for Alderman in the Sixth to fight and help defeat our nominee, Comrade Donlan, a man with a true Irish and true proletarian heart? Do you think it was some president of some wealthy corporation? No! It was Thomas Crosby, THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR!

Intrepid S. L. P.

As you see, the old party politicians did not leave a stone unturned; and neither did we. But where our enemies were hustling in teams, we had to run a-foot, having only one team out; where our enemies had their hundreds of hirelings to do their dirty work for pay, our comrades did their noble work themselves for weeks in succession in the evening and on election day from five in the morning till late at night, losing their day's pay in the shop and facing the prospect of losing their jobs; where our enemies had Judases who march under the illustrious garb of "state officers of Organized Labor," we had humble men from the rank and file with staunch, proletarian hearts. The result was that, with everything and everybody except our good causes, against us, we have not lost an inch of ground, and out of a poll of 3,500, 700 voters stayed solidly with us, these 700 stalwarts belonging to the most intelligent, best, most respectable, and also the most skilled and self-respecting, mechanics in the city.

A careful consideration of all these facts will satisfy the reader that, though we have not succeeded this year to increase our delegation in the Council Chamber, the S. L. P., is here as solid as the rock of Gibralter and New Britain remains the storm center of the Socialist movement in Connecticut. This movement is here a young oak, but firmly planted in 700 stout proletarian hearts, and nourished and warmed by their noblest thoughts and most sacred feelings, hopes and aspirations.

M. GOLDSMITH.

Take notice that, after May 1, THE PEOPLE'S address will be 2-6 New Reade street, —THE DAILY PEOPLE'S Building.

Pittsburgh May Day Celebration.

The comrades of Alleghany County, Pa., will hold a monster May Day celebration at Odd Fellows' Hall, Eighteenth and Sarah streets, Southside, Pittsburgh. Speakers, T. A. Hickey and Arthur Keep. Proceeds to go to Daily People Fund. The following Sections will be represented: Pittsburgh and Southside, Allegheny City, McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, Wilmerding, Buena Vista, Blythedale and Walker's Mills.

The Alliance is ripping things from engine to caboose.

Hickey spoke before the Tinners' Union on Friday, April 13. At the close of his address the business agent said: "Mr. Chairman, I move we disconnect ourselves from this graveyard of has-beens." Passed, 27 to 2. Organized them into Alliance. Hickey went before one of Dolan's Locals down the Monongahela last week. Dolan heard of it, and stayed away.

Pennsylvania will send eleven delegates and five alternates to the convention.

We have 350 members in good standing, and will give a prize for the hardy explorer who can discover five Kangaroos in the county.

F. E. BLACK,
Secretary.

It is not the reciprocal but the direct personal interest of each wage-worker to overthrow the wage system of production. The tailor has an interest in its overbrow, not because it will help the machinist and that the machinist may then help him, but because it is the tailor's own and only salvation. He will co-operate with all other trades, and these again with him, because only by a combination of all can each secure his own salvation. This identical and common interest of each and all wage-workers in the overthrow of the wage system is the essence of the solidarity of alobr.—From Vogt' address on the S. T & L. A., published in the report of the last National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.—See adv. page 3.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

THUS SPEAKS LABOR.

A Striking Episode In the French Chamber of Deputies.

Workingmen Having Been Shot Down in Cold Blood on the French West India Island of Martinique, Alexander Zevaes, a Socialist Member of the Chamber, Calls the Government to Account—Striking Contrast Between the Manly Conduct of Class-Conscious Workingmen in Legislatures, and the Poltroonish Conduct, on Similar Occasions, of the Class-Unconscious Mahers, Princes, Rosses, and Other Specimens, Elected Here.

ALEXANDER ZEVAES—When, about two months ago, the Government was interpellated on the occurrences in Martinique, the Minister for the Colonies requested the Chamber to lay the discussion over for a few weeks, to the end, said he, that he might lay before the Parliament accurate reports that would throw full light upon that painful affair.

To-day, being again interpellated from several quarters, the Minister answers us, saying: "Light is not yet secured; we shall eventually establish the responsibility; have confidence in the Government; it will issue proper instructions." It seems to us that it is not by issuing instructions that the Government should end, but that, on the contrary, it should begin therewith.

Capitalist Responsibility.

It is truly singular that, after two months, the Government should come again before the people, asking for further delay. (*"Hear! Hear!" from several benches on the extreme Left.*)

The Minister has sought to cover his Governor of Martinique. He recognized full well, as the debate clearly proved, that at the bottom, at the very foundation of the occurrences, there lay a question of an economic conflict, a question of wages. Indeed, it was upon the refusal of the employers to keep their previous promises of a raise of wages that the strikes of Martinique broke out. The employers, protected by the complicity of the Governor and of other public officials on the island, failed in their given word. Thus we see from the start a capitalist responsibility pointed out by the facts themselves. (*"Hear! Hear!" from the Left.*)

There is a second responsibility. The Minister has vainly sought to extenuate it. But he could not help admitting it. It is the responsibility that rests upon the military authorities, particularly upon Lieutenant Kahn.

Military Responsibility.

The Minister declares to us: "Lieutenant Kahn limited himself to faithfully following the orders of his Captain." He refers to the military witnesses. Truly, this attempt at switching off the true responsibilities, and blurring them with such artifices, looks like trifling with the Chamber. (*Applause from benches at the extreme Left.—Protests from others.*) Is it not self-evident that the military witnesses are bound together by that passive obedience that compels them to give right to their superior, to their Captain? Consequently, "instructions" from that quarter are doomed to fail.

In the meantime what already transpires, and strikingly so, from the several testimonies, produced at the tribune; what transpires notably from the account of the Mayor of Fracois, M. Clement, is the lack of cool judgment, inconceivable and criminal on the part of that officer. (*"Hear! Hear!" from several benches on the extreme Left.*)

What is certain is that the shooting took place without the provisions demanded by the law having been complied with. What is certain is that the troops —whether soldiers or officers—were not menaced. They could not, then, invoke the right of legitimate defence, seeing that, as has been proven here, the troops and the strikers entered into conflict at a distance of 35 metres, and that, furthermore, it is an established fact that, of twenty-five victims, one half were shot in the back. Consequently, there is nothing, you can allege nothing, to justify the abominable massacre that we are deploring to-day. (*Renewed applause.*)

The Governor's Responsibility.

But apart from the responsibility that rests upon the employers, apart from the responsibility that rests upon the military authorities, there is, whatever the Minister may say to the contrary notwithstanding, a direct responsibility that rests upon the administrative authorities, the responsibility of the Governor of Martinique. (*Renewed applause.*)

No doubt, gentlemen, it was the officer who gave the order to fire; no doubt it was upon his criminal and insane order that twenty-five French workingmen fell, struck by French bullets. But who was it that sent the troops to that spot? Is it not the Governor himself? What were the circumstances under which those troops were directed to march to Francois?

In the first place, as you have been told, there was no strike at Francois. It was in a neighboring settlement, at Robert, that the workingmen in the sugar industry had by common accord decided to quit work.

Accordingly, there was no agitation at Francois; no trouble, no disorder could be proved there. According to the admission of the Minister, no wrongful act had been committed there, neither against persons nor property. Why, then, that intervention of troops? (*"Hear! Hear!" from the benches in the extreme Left.*)

The Capitalist Carries the Government in His Vest Pocket.

And what still more aggravates this intervention of troops upon the field of labor—that has now become a field of slaughter—at Francois is the circumstance of the troops having been sent to Francois upon the simple request of an employer. (*"Hear! Hear!" from the same benches.*)

Thus it is found that the Governor himself obeyed the order of the employing class. (*Tumult.*) Generally, when troops are sent to a place where there is a strike, the pretext invoked is that the Mayor of the city, the administrative authority, finds itself impotent to restore or maintain order, order having been disturbed or being in danger of being disturbed by certain events. Thus, at the time of the massacre of Fourmies, it was the Mayor who went to Avesnes and demanded of the sub-prefect to place troops at his disposal.

Here, however, it is an employer who demands troops. And the Governor, without hesitation, without inquiring, immediately grants him both officers and soldiers!

Nor is this all, gentlemen! Where are those soldiers quartered? Where is that officer quartered? If I remember rightly, at the time f the Creusot strike, one of our colleagues protested because the officers and soldiers, sent to Creusot, were lodged in the houses of the manufacturer. On that occasion, if I err not, the President of the Council, or some other representative of the Government, felt constrained to recognize the justice of the complaint, and to issue orders that the troops evacuate the premises of the employer, whose employees were on strike. Now, in this Martinique instance, the troops sent to Francois upon the demand of the employer are bivouacked on the premises of that identical employer.

The Governor's responsibility is fully established. It is he who placed the troops at the disposal of the employer. If the officer was the arm, the Governor was the head that directed these operations.

The question now is to know what you, republican majority, propose to decide in sight of this heap of corpses.

Class-Conscious Expression of Self-Respecting Labor.

Some years ago, the Government for the defense of the republic, headed by Constans, presided at Fourmies over a massacre of women and children. A few weeks ago, the Cabinet yclept "for the defense of the republic," and now in office, immortalized itself by a colonial Fourmies by the shooting of twenty-five workingmen on the soil of Martinique.

Oh, gentlemen! You are illustrating in a singular manner by example the principle that the working class has nothing to expect from the several Ministries and Governments that may succeed one another in power (*Exclamations from the Left*): and who,—as recently pointed out by the General Committee of the Pary in the name of the French Socialist Party—can not be, and can not choose to be, other than the expression and the instrument of the interests of the capitalist class. (*Applause from the extreme Left.*)

You prove to us once more that under the bourgeois republic, just as under the Empire of Aubin and Ricamarie, the wage-earning proletariat is ever at the mercy of the bayonets, and that it is just against their most legitimate demands, their most pacific manifestations, your new armaments are ever kept in practice. (*A voice from the Republican Left: "Say that at your meetings!"*) At our public meetings people behave as well as here, and one encounters there fewer jobbers and financiers. (*Tumult.*)

THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Zevaes, you are well aware that you are not allowed to address to your colleagues, even in anonymous guise, similar expressions.

ALEXANDER ZEVAES.—At no public meetings of workingmen have there been found men compromised in Panama scandals or scandals of the Southern Railroad. (*Applause from several benches at the benches.*) And if those of our colleagues, who thus affect contempt for the meetings of workingmen, which, after all, are the meetings of their constituents, should deign to be present, they will be able to testify to themselves, and by their own eyes, that the people are as fit to discuss their own interests and manage their own affairs as the members of this parliament

Awaiting the Hour of the Avenger

But as I was saying, the question now is to ascertain whether this Chamber will shoulder its share of responsibility in the massacre just committed on the French soil of Martinique. It is possible that some of those who other times would have protested with indignation against such a massacre (*"Hear! Hear!" from the extreme Left and Center*) have to-day, carried away by their governmental zeal, habituated their minds to fusilades of workingmen. (*Renewed signs of approbation from the same benches.*) May be that there be those who, after having exhausted all their pity and shed all their tears in a recent cause and in the defense of only one man (The speaker is here alluding to the Cabinet Minister Millerand, who was a warm defender of Dreyfus), think the murder of several workingmen to be a negligeable matter! (*Applause from several benches of the extreme Left.*) To us Socialists the colored workingmen of Martinique, so odiously exploited, are brothers in humanity; they are workingmen, having the same rights and the same aspirations; they are proletarians, with a place in the ranks and the hearts of the great French Socialist family, of International Socialism. (*Applause from several benches at the extreme Left.*)

And, while waiting for the time when, by its organization and gathered forces, the proletariat shall be in position to avenge its martyrs, our duty, the duty of us the elected ones of the Labor Party, of us the elected Socialists, is to appear at this tribune to fasten the responsibilities where they belong, and to denounce to the country the miserable authors of that crime committed upon Labor and against humanity. (*Applause from the extreme Left.*)

CORNELL DAM.

"Strikes," "Riots," "Disorder," "Necessity of Troops," All on Paper.

CROTON LANDING, N.Y., April 22.—A deep, ill-smelling mystery surrounds the "strike at Cornell Dam."

Last year, New Yorkers saw a conductors' and motormen's strike entirely brought on and almost exclusively fought out in the papers. It was a Stock Exchange strike. The "bears," who wanted to buy stock, boomed the strike; the "bulls," who wanted to sell, ran down the strike, and declared it non-existent. The mystery in that case was soon obvious: the contradictory attitude of the New York press gave the tip, and the facts were soon discovered. But in this Cornell Dam instance the mystery baffles all conjecture, except to point to the deepest laid plot yet planned against Labor, and in which the capitalists and politicians have interests all pulling one way. The New York papers are all full with reports of "violence," "disorder," "excitement," "embattled strikers," "lawless mobs" at Cornell Dam that we, right here, see nothing whatever of. What can that mean?

Some seven years ago, when the Croton sheds were torn down and new acqueducts were to be built, a large number of Italian workmen came or were brought this way. They were a quiet, industrious, frugal lot. Many have since become citizens; got shanties of their own, and prosper after a fashion. When a short time ago the contracts were renewed, these men received promises of a certain wage. The promise was broken. When they found that out, they laid down their tools,—and went home. So far from "riots," "excitement," "lawless mobs" having been seen here, the place, since the strike and until the arrival of the militia, toook on a Sabbath-day appearance: absolute quiet prevailed.

Suddenly the inhabitants of this place were startled with the information (arrived by the New York papers) that we were here in the midst of "riots," with "embattled strikers" "terrorizing" the peace, and that the militia was called out. Since the arrival of the militia, every law of the land has been violated by the troops. Houses were searched for "arms unlawfuuly secreted" (a new offence, knocking another hole into the Constitution, which gunarantees the right to keep arms); hardly any were found, whereupon men as innocent as unborn babes were arrested, handcuffed and marched off. One man was killed; and that event adds to the deep mystery of the whole affair. He was Sergeant Douglass, of the militia. There is well-grounded suspicion that he was killed by one of his own men!

Until the dust, wholly raised by the capitalist Government itself, settles, the mystery remains unfathomable. In the meantime, Sheriff Malloy, whom many of these Italians voted for, is known to be threatened with arrest in default of payment of a liability incurred under suspicious circumstances; the former holders of the shanties, now owned by the Italians, are anxious to drive these men out, and in that way be able to resell the whole thing; the contractors and politicians seek to get in here a new set of Italians, green men, whom they may pluck, while the present Italians have become too knowing for them; the Seventh Regiment is anxious to blot out the stain of its skulking from the Spanish war by spilling some workingmen's blood;—and behind all these hyena interests stands the Demo.-Republican Government playing some, as yet inscrutable, political game.

Such is the situation here.

Take notice that, after May 1, THE PEOPLE'S address will be 2-6 New Reade street, —THE DAILY PEOPLE'S Building.

Pushing in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18.—The grand fair and bazaar in aid of The Daily People Fund opened in Textile Hall, on Friday evening, April 20. The prospects for a very successful enterprise are excellent. The opening of the fair and bazaar was preceded by a street demonstration, in which all the branches of the S. L. P. and locals of the S. T. & L. A. participated. The line formed in Textile Hall at 7.30, and, headed by a band, made a short parade of the principal streets of the Olneyville district. On Saturday evening comrades from Boston, Stoneham, Fall River, Woonsocket, Pascoag and other places came to grace the fair with their presence. Another short street parade was arranged in their honor For the following evenings special attractions have been arranged, and the whole will be brought to a close on Tuesday evening, May 1, with a grand May Day celebration. The comrades throughout the state, and friends everywhere, are urged to exert themselves to the utmost in order that this undertaking may be a splendid success. Rhode Island should head the column in swelling the fund for the first Socialist Daily in America. And it will if all the comrades will do their duty.

Comrades having tickets for sale should push them to their utmost during the next ten days. The comrade selling the largest number of tickets will be given his choice of either $15 worth of books on Socialism and economics or the equivalent in cash. The prize is worth trying for, and the cause merits even more. Do your best, comrades! All returns must be in by Monday evening, April 30.

* * *

We are making history so rapidly these days that there is absolutely no time in which to record it. No sooner had we got over our election troubles, than come along three strikes in a bunch. One, in which about 100 weavers, connected with L. A. 206, employed in the Earnscliffe mill, has been settled, with a complete victory for us; the others are still hanging fire. The Earnscliffe weavers went out because of bad filling, and, after several conferences with the manufacturers lasting two days, the matter was settled by the manufacturers promising to furnish better filling and arranging for a shop committee to settle all grievances in the future.

BUFFER STATES.

The British Scheme of Empire Tried by American Fakirs.

What Persia, Afghanistan and the Indian Princes Generally are to England, the Pure and Simple Unions' Labor Fakirs Sought to Be to American Capitalism Against Socialism—Complete Failure—O'Connell's Complete Discomfiture.

England, in holding India, is compelled to be ever on the alert to prevent the overthrow of her supremacy there. Not alone must she secure herself from attack within India, but also from attacks from without. Being unable to keep a garrison in the country sufficient to overawe the population, she is forced to array one section against the other in order to keep up the old racial antagonisms. But to do so, she is forced to allow certain native Princes to keep up a fiction of authority, and to give them large sums out of the revenues for "purposes of state," *i. e.*, so that the aforesaid Princes may live luxuriously, surrounded by a barbarous retinue, and have the ability to go on, and stay on, a protracted debauch. In return for these favors, the Princes keep up certain irregular forces for the protection of the "state"—which means England's power.

The natives, recognizing the authority of their own Prince, are, by the means just referred to, kept "peaceable" and in "order." The Princes, being under obligations to England, are in duty bound to protect the source of their living and put down, with the utmost severity, any appearance of disloyalty to England. Thus India is, to a great extent, held from the inside for England.

On the outside of India, England is threatened by Russia, which is rapidly enveloping her northern frontier, both on the east and west. Here, again, England plays a game not to be sneezed at. Instead of occupying the "states" immediately on her borders and being put to the burden of keeping therein a garrison, she allows those states, notably Afghanistan and Persia, to exist as independent states, with their native ruler in absolute supremacy. These she subsidizes with sums of money, thus securing the fealty of those in power. At the same time, she always holds over their heads the threat of loss of position.

Russia, in her march through Asia, has given due notice, by her acts, to the heads of the independent states of their fate when Russia at last occupies a country. Therefore native rulers are very apt to oppose the designs of Russia. For these reasons England can always depend on such states standing as a buffer between India and the aggressions of Russia. A very appropriate name has been found for such states in "Buffer States."

Capitalism has in the past in this country kept her subjects peaceable and quiet by means of some very poor imitations of the native Princes of India—the labor fakirs—who have been looked upon by the workers as their natural leaders, and who have sedulously kept the workers in ignorance at so much per. This system of police is coming to an end, as it is in India, owing to the fact that the workers are beginning to understand that the fakir is but the tool of the oppressor, and are now paying less homage to him than in the past.

Now a new danger threatens capitalism, a danger so great and awful that it requires the most serious consideration. That is the appearance on its frontiers of a power so powerful and all-enveloping that its ever-increasing pace spells destuction, total at that, to capitalist power. That power is SOCIALISM, and its vanguard carries the banner with the symbols "Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance" and "Socialist Labor Party." This force is no mere uprising of the discontented, to be easily put down. Before it falls the fakir and his fakir principality the bogus "Union." Before its steady march racial and other differences disappear, to be swallowed up in the one common purpose of achieving the freedon of the working class.

Under these circumstances there come forward the chief fakirs, Gompers, McGuire, *et al.*, and in a blind way attempt to form out of the army of workers, now preparing for their last fight, a series of "Buffer States," by seeking to form what in their ignorance they think will be "powerful" organizations.

Through the rum-sodden and senile brain of McGuire and Gompers has flashed the idea that they and the faithful could exist as "independent rulers" of "independent states." To accomplish their purpose they intend to act as follows:

Organize the "skilled" workers in unions of the trade, loosely allied under the general title of "A. F. of L."; then, having all such within the organization, make "agreements" with the trusts so that the members of such Unions will get a certain rate of pay more privileged than the average worker has, and then tie their hands by making the agreement run for a number of years, and hold up such bogus concerns as sacrosant "Unions." One of the clauses of the "agreement" shall be that, so long as the trust or organization of capitalists keeps the agreement with the "skilled" men, they—the "skilled" men —will not strike, either for increase in pay *or in sympathy with other workers.* The "agreement" is only to be made by the "National Officers" of a national body, or by the "national officers" of the "A. F. of L." direct, they, in all cases, to act for the "Union." By this plan it is expected that McGuire, Gompers, *et al.*, will be able to retain the positions they now hold and to increase the emoluments and dignities thereof, while, on the other hand, capitalism will have constantly at its service a buffer in such "Unions" against the growing power of Socialism as represented by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L., because the men, belonging to the "Unions" aforesaid, will only enjoy the

(Continued to page 4.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

The fact is, even in the darkest time, there still was something which despotism feared or discovered that it must fear.

—THOROLD ROGERS.

MAY DAY.

On the First of May, two days hence, the Socialist Movement in this and other cities will celebrate the International Day of Labor. This year, in most instances, the occasion wll derive special significance from he circumstances of its being connected with DAILY PEOPLE festivities.

May Day has gradually changed its character. From being originally mainly a demonstration in favor of the Eight-Hour Day it has become a demonstration of class-conscious revolutionary labor-solidarity; and so strongly marked is this feature that the impure elements in the Labor Movement have either left it severely alone, or have flown to the other extreme and seek to temporarily conceal the ulcer of their existence under its fair name. In either case, the true character of the May Day is brought out in all the greater relief; and, as stated above, this year is emphasized by its connection wih the series of festivals that are to herald into existence the first Socialist daily in the land—THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Nothing better than that can, at this season, typify the present significance of the May Day. May Day to-day means the bold entry on record by the wage-slave class of the fact that it is on the march from the midnight cells of enslavement, in which it has been held confined, to the upper regions of light and freedom; that its "time" is up, and henceforth it is no longer to be dominated, negligeable quantity, but an ever more dominant and leading factor in society. The birth of THE DAILY PEOPLE implies a cutting of the navel string that held the proletariat in ignored seclusion. With THE DAILY PEOPLE that comes to an end, and a new era dawns with midday brightness, in which the cause, he interests, the aspirations, the needs of the working or proletarian class are heralded in tones as clear as hitherto only the views of the dominant capitalist class were.

Long will the May Day of 1900 be remembered: it marks an era.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The appeal by the four now ex-members of the N. E. C., from the decision holding them in contempt of court, was to be argued on the 20th instant. Owing to the large number of cases ahead of it, that appeal did not come up on that day; but it will come up on the 11th of next month.

The motions to obtain a stay of the execution of the decision in contempt have failed. The thirty days within which to pay the fine or be imprisoned expired on the 23d instant. The comrades under sentence are, accordingly, theoretically, liable to imprisonment at any time, seeing that, being poor men, there is no money to be got out of them. From the latest information received, they are still at large, but ready to submit to arrest for the Party's sake, as any and all loyal Party members are. But this, of course, is not the end of that tune. Not by a good deal. The Party's innings are yet to come, and come they will in due time. But time is not yet.

But this is not all that has occurred during the week.

It will be remembered that all these proceedings against these comrades result from an action instituted gainst them by the Volkszeitung Corporation on the fraudulent allegaion that they were not members of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., but were issuing THE PEOPLE as a private act in violation of the Party's orders. From this it will be noticed that all these injunction orders, etc. can not affect the real issue, to wit, who owns THE PEOPLE, the S. L. P. or the Tammany *Volkszeitung*? Now, then the Party, not being a compact of swindle like the Corporation, neither proposed to nor allowed the real issue to be settled by any surreptitious methods, such as the Corporation schemed. Accordingly on July 18, four days after the Corporation started its swindle-suit against the individual members of the N. E. C., the Party itself instituted an action against the Corporation itself for the property of THE PEOPLE. This action is now coming up on the calendar and approaching trial, and the Corporation is proportionately trembling in its boots about it. The case came up on the calendar during the week, and the Corporation fraudulently sought to have it layed off on the false allegation that "the issues therein had been settled" (!!!); and it attempted some more back-door manoeuvres by trying to hand up to the Court a bunch of "affidavits," no doubt filled with more police-spy matter. The Court, however, gagged at that, and to the discomfiture of the Corporation, the Party's case remains on the calendar, where it will be reached in measurable time.

Finally, the proceedings against the Editor of THE PEOPLE are hanging fire.

THE PEOPLE, the name of the Party's organ, remains, and will continue in the Party's hands. The S. L. P. consists of men, not monkeys. It holds the fort.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

If quibbling can save the neck of the capitalist system, whatever may happen to it, it won't hang. This, for instance, is the way that the New York *Sun* disposes of the danger that besets the Trust magnates:

> There is no reason to be so terribly frightened at the progress monopoly is at present making as some politicians and newspaper writers profess to be. In fact, the outcry against the gigantic corporations which have latterly come into existence among us, is due rather to envy of their supposed profitableness than to a real conviction that they are a menace to the country's welfare. Shares in them, it is observable, find plenty of purchasers, and the dividends paid by them are pocketed without compunction. So long as this demand for participation in the earnings of monopolies continues, opportunities for gratifying it will be multiplied, and this, whether the monopolies be those of the products of labor or those of labor itself.

So, then, the fact that there are "plenty" of purchasers disposes of the trouble! By "plenty" is here meant, not a majority of the people, nor yet a strong minority of these, but a large quantity of money. Thus the fact that capital in the shape of money and congested in the hands of a few men, is plentiful, settles the safety of the Trust.

A correct reasoner would conclude just the reverse. The more plentiful these moneys, anxious to invest in Trust stock, be, all the surer are the signs of a widening area of "envy." Now, then, "Envy," when it has risen to the size of a popular magnitude, has wrecked many an "envied" institution. The path of history is marked by the wreckages that "Envy" has wrought. Nor will "envied" Trust-stock, held in private hands, fail in due time to become one of these milestones.

A pamphlet has been issued by the "Women's Synodical Society of Home Missions in the Synod of New Jersey," which pamphlet, under the head of "Our Special Work for the Year 1900," makes the following declartion:

> Patriotism as well as religion is calling on us in thunder tones to save our beloved land from Mormonism, Socialism, intemperance, Sabbath desecration, materialism, and other evils that threaten us.

Is this a case of pure ignorance? No. It is a case of unqualified, Pharisaic hypocrisy.

The precious Synod in question cares little about the "desecration of the Sabbath" by their capital that draws interest on the Sabbath as on any other day, and by the capitalist institutions that are operated on the Sabbath as well as on any other day, and thus fleece the working class right along.

The precious Synod in question cares little about Mormonism, except as a pretence. It knows full well that, under this capitalist system, which Socialism alone is in the field to overthrow, polygamy does flourish right under the shadows of the churches, and polyandry, too; and that the one and the other are, not protected merely, but the very pillars of this synodical social system.

"Thunder notes," indeed! But it will not be the imitation thunder of synodical gatherings of Pharisees that will stop these evils. It will be the genuine thunder of the Socialist movement alone that can clean up this dirty stable.

It will be well to give to the below, from the New York *Unionist*, the advantage of the extended circulation of THE PEOPLE:

> ALAS! 'TIS ALL TRUE.
>
> TO THE EDITOR:—Knowing that you are pretty well informed on typographical matters, I would like to ask you a few questions, hoping that you will be able to answer them.
>
> Is there any truth in the story I recently heard that Warren Cash Browne, manager of Quigg & Delaney's *Workman*, left Pittsburg suddenly some years ago, taking with him all the funds of a local of the K. of L. of which he was treasurer?
>
> Is Delaney paying the said Browne a stated salary for the political *Workman's* influence, or is he giving him lump sums?
>
> Can it be possible that Delaney is using the Union's money to advance his own and Donnelly's interests?
>
> There are many more questions I would like to ask, but, as a starter, will you answer the above, please? SUB.

All of which is valuable information now and may be more valuable yet when THE DAILY PEOPLE is out.

In the meantime, let the facts be noted as pointers on the "no politics in unions" pretences of the Labor Fakirs: on the antecedents of Mr. WARREN C. BROWNE, whose vaporings against THE PEOPLE were cently nailed in these columns along with himself: and, last but not least, on the why and how the pure and simple union is used to lower the standard of the working class.

The Seattle, Wash., *Post-Intelligencer* (Republican) is getting ready for the Presidential campaign of 1904. Commenting upon the "development" of Mr. William Jennings Bryan, it has this to say:

> His progress in this (Socialist) direction in the last four years has been rapid. As a perpetual Democratic candidate for the Presidency, this coming election will probably see the last of Mr. Bryan. It is well within the bounds of possibility, however, that four years from now he will be before the people again as a Presidential nominee, bearing the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, or some of the other factions among which the adherents of Socialism are divided.

This certainly is taking time by the forelock. To begin, four years ahead of 1904 to retail the myth about the Socialist Labor Party being "divided into factions" certainly is laudable enterprise; and to provide for the then "factions" a candidate now, ranks with first-class business "cleverness."

Nevertheless the *Post-Intelligencer* had better reserve its wits for its own Republican party, the which, by 1904 will need all its supporters' wits to keep its hoops on.

The Des Moines, Ia., *Unionist*, "official organ of union labor," should have a subsidy, if it has none yet, from the capitalist class and its Iowa politicians. Its issue of the 7th instant has its front page illuminated by a photograph bearing the legend:

> HON. G. M. TITUS.
> Labor's Champion in the General Assembly.

And it contains a biographic record of the champion, in which the following passages occur:

> Among the bills that he feels proud in fathering is one, which he introduced two years ago, to change the constitution of Iowa so that elections should be held biennially instead of annually as now. . . . The working people of Iowa have good reason to always remember the Hon. G. M. Titus for his services.

Biennial instead of annual elections a change inthe interest of the Iowa workers, and for which they should be grateful to the Hon. G. M. Titus!! Truly the hiding of the class struggle is essential to the continuance in power of the class that plunders the workers.

The power of the capitalist class to plunder the working clas in the shops stands upon slippery ground. The lowering of the earnings of the workers, that is going on, fleecing the working class of ever larger slices of the product of its labor and placing these stolen goods into the hands of the capitalist class seems irresistible and complete. Yet it is not. That power needs the backing of the political or public powers to do its nefarious work. Without the public powers, the capitalist class could not continue a day in their pursuit of plunder. Legislatures, Executives and Judiciaries in the hands of the class-conscious working class would strip the idle capitalist class, whom the Tituses represent, of the laws that now they pass in their own behalf, and against the workers; would strip them of the militias, police and judicial "Gatling guns," with which they browbeat the workers into submission to being plundered. In short, capitalism, being as all other social systems, essentially a political institution, needs and sedulously guards its political power. In this respect, however, capitalism is week

Capitalism's weak spot in politics lies in the fact that the people—wage earning workers as well as capitalist spongers—are equipped with the suffrage To every one capitalist vote there are 100 workingmen's votes. The working class, accordingly, has its plunderers where the hair is short. It can out-vote them, thus taking possession of every single branch of the political powers, and thus turn upon the sponging capitalist class the very guns it needs to uphold its supremacy and oppress the workers with. This state of things has long been felt to be dangerous by the capitalist plunderers, and they have long been straining to remove the danger. The ideal move in that direction would be to simply take the suffrage from the hands of the workers. This move was attempted, but was dropped like a hot potato. It had to be dropped because its very boldness gave notice of its purpose and raised a hurricane of opposition. Since then the same end has been pursued but in covert ways. The next best thing to depriving the workingman wholly of the ballot is to remove the opportunity for him to use it. It is in that line that the capitalist plunderers are now moving, and that is the line of operation of the Tituses. Annual elections means annual opportunities for the workers to use their ballot, and that means annual frights for the capitalist looters of the workers. These opportunities are to be gradually reduced; from biennial, the elections will become decennial; and so on until elections will be so far removed from each other that the capitalist class need not fear the growing intelligence of the workers at the ballot box. This is the milk in the cocoanut of the biennial election bill that the Hon. G. M. Titus of Iowa is so proud of. He is doing the disfranchising work of the plunderers of the working class.

This bil is to be voted on by the people of Iowa next November. The capitalists generally will be in favor of it, and intelligently so: it means safety to them. The workers cannot be intelligently in favor of it: it means a good, long step in the direction of their enslavement.

The workingmen voters of Ohio should snow that proposed amendment to the Constitution of their state under an avalanche of adverse votes, and thus give notice to the Tituses and the *Unionist* decoy ducks that they and their dirty game are seen through.

The system that reduces labor-power to a commodity and throws an ever-increasing surplus of it on the market, thus creats a law of depreciation that affects all trades and grades of labor alike. And that law cannot be combatted on the trade unionist plan of "Help me and I will help you," because it renders all ever more powerless to help either themselves or their fellow wage-workers. Its destructive action can only be stopped by the overthrow of the system of which it is the inevitable result.—From Vogt's address on the S. T. & L. A., published in the report of the last National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.—See adv. page 3.

Lectures.

DENVER, COL.

April 29, 8 p. m.—Ernest Morris, "Income Tax," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.

DETROIT MICH.

April 29, 7.30 p. m.—Meiko Meyer, "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," 313 Gratiot avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.

April 29, 8 p. m.—Julien Pierce, "The Capitalist System of Production," 78 Springfield avenue.

Take notice that, after May 1, THE PEOPLE'S address will be 2-6 New Reade street,—THE DAILY PEOPLE'S Building.

Jobbinatha.

[Written for THE PEOPLE, by Sam J. French, Lawrence, Mass.—With apologies to the shades of Longfellow.]

To the busy town of Lawrence,
On to where the clash, and clang,
And hum of many looms and spindles,
And of puffing locomotives
Fill the air with hideous noises:
Where the wage slaves are exploited,
And their labor's product stolen;
Where the Cullinanes and Cahills,
And the broods of scates and fakirs,
And the pack of crooks and heelers,
Brazen ply their trade nefarious,
Trading off the voting cattle
To the capitalist butchers,
Head and horns and hide and tallow;
To this fakir-ridden city
Came one day a fraud from 'Frisco,
Came he in a rusty milk can,
Like a pound of Frisco salmon,
Or the embalmed beef of Armour
Which killed our class-unconscious soldiers,
Who went out with "Fatty" Shafter
To the torrid clime of Cuba
To shoot their fellow proletarians,
Who were also class-unconscious.
Lackeys of that sickly kid,
The pampered baby Alfonsito,
Who, by right of royal birth
And grace of the Almighty Capital,
Is ruler of the Spanish people.
Thus like embalmed beef or salmon
In the rusty bottomed milk can
Came the traitorous fraud of 'Frisco;
And he was a great musician
Who could play upon a wondrous windbag:
Harriman they said his name was,
Tho' by some irreverents dubbed "His Joblots."

* * *

Then the Kangs got up a meeting in the classic Hall of Music
Over Pat McCarthey's rumshop,
Where the youthful French Canadians
Blithely trip the light fantastic:
All unconscious of the struggle
Going on around about them
'Twixt the two opposing classes:
'Twixt the robbed ones and the robbers,
'Twixt the oppressed and oppressors,
The exploited and exploiters,
'Twixt the wage slaves and their masters,
The producers and the thieves,
Who steal the product of their labor.
Here the Kangs got up a meeting,
With aid of weeping Julia Carey
And the debsite dupes of Haverhill,
Who came up to swell the meeting
And prove that Socialists (?) had united.
When arrived the time of opening
There appeared a motley gathering—
First, the "leetle peesness shentry"
Lined up in the starboard corner,
And the stupid dupes of Carey
On the port hand took their stations;
With the Kangaroos amidships,
While scattered round about promiscuous
Were divers wondrous freaks of nature:
Readers of the *Coming Nation*,
Wearing Ruskin-made suspenders,
Who deny the first essential
To a perfect understanding
Of the truths of Socialist doctrine
Namely, that there's a class struggle,
Waging bitter and relentless,
Between the capitalist and the wage slave:
Dupes of the *Repeal of Reason*;
"Just as good as Yous" and "Metoos;"
Lastly, but not least, were present
Some few clear class-conscious workers,
Who know the proletarian music
From a bourgeois improviso.

* * *

When in all some ten score persons
In the Music Hall had gathered,
Then the Anarchist McGuire,
Who since living in Philad'a,
Has got wheels by scores and dozens
Whirling 'round within his think-tank,
Wildly shook the rusty milk can.
When, behold! Forth from within it
Smiling came the "Fraud of 'Frisco,"
Making sundry pawn shop gestures
To attract the "peesness shentry:"
Then raised he both arms simultaneous
Slightly bending at the elbows,
With the wrists bent slightly forward,
In an attitude resembling
That jumping antipodean animal
From which the Kangs derive their title.
Thus he posed for just an instant,
So that the Timbuctoo men present
Might recognize one of their species.
He next began to tune his windbag,
And oh! the wondrous music of it!
Not the bag pipe of the Irish minstrel,
Nor of the kilted Highland piper,
Nor Sunny Italy's ocarina,
Sometimes called the "sweet potato,"
Nor yet the harps which Job's ancestors
Hung upon the willow branches
Could be compared for tone or volume
With the windbag of "His Joblots."
First he started with adagio,
Very slow and stately playing,
Changing sometimes to allegro,
And anon into staccato,
Swelling into loud crescendo,
Sinking into soft piano,
And even into pianissimo.
Then he pressed his windbag harder,
Turned a little more of power,
Made an awful din and racket
As though he with an axe were choppin'.
The audience list'd agape with wonder,
Just as the stupid cow stands charmed,
While the singing maiden milks it.
Sat those noodles not divining
The meaning of the sounds emitted—
Nor was it words, nor was it music,
Was it symphony of Bach,
Or choice selection of Rossini.
Was it Greek or ancient Sanscrit,
Or the still more ancient Aryan,
They couldn't tell—not even Malley,
Nor Lot P. Burke, the hare-brained writer.
Freakiest freak of all the gathering.
Nor yet the "leetle peesiness" Tepper,
Who, when the Yanko-Spanko squabble
Had worked up the people's fervor
For the nation's starry banner,
Took andvantage of that spirit
To dispose of scab cigars
By offering with ten-dollar orders
A ten-foot copy of "Old Glory."

* * *

None but the few class-conscious workers
The music's meaning could interpret.
One of those rose and asked "His Joblots"
To, if he could, the music render
Of an air that's growing fast familiar,
Called "The Struggle of the Classes."
Forthwith he started a rendition
Which, though it might pass in Timbuctoo land,
Was to the ears of the discerning
Nothing but a vile abortion.
If he ever knew the music,
Seemed his memory must have failed him,
Couldn't seem to strike it somehow.
Finally he gave it over,
And like a wandering gypsy fiddler
Drifted into improviso.
Ending with a bourgeois flourish.
Then was sung a "weeping solo"
In the tremolous tones of Carey.
Then McGuire adjourned the meeting,
And the Kangs went to their beer clubs,
And the debsites back to Haverhill.
And the divers freaks of nature
Returned to their respective dwellings,
Just as wise as when they left them.
Thus the musicale was ended.
Vox et praeterea nihil.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Do you know anything about the Socialists and Socialism?

UNCLE SAM—Some.

B. J.—Well, I think they ought to be strung up by the heels. Don't you?

U. S. (*jumping back, startled*)—Why? How you talk!

B. J. (*puckering up his brows and looking very tragic*)—Why? I'll tell ye why. Because their program would tear up society by the roots; it would bust up the family; it wound deprive man of all incentive to provide for and raise his children——

U. S.—Why, that WOULD be very dreadful. But how do you make all that out?

B. J.—I'll explain it to you. I got it straight from a College Professor——

U. S. *bursts out laughing.*

B. J.—You will laugh the wrong side of your mouth if you listen to me. That College Professor explained that under Socialism, if you and I owned a railroad, for instance,——

U. S.—The devil take your instance! Do you and I own any railroads?

B. J.—No; but listen. If we did; supposing we did, that railroad would become common property. The now owners would have to pay their fare as well as others; they could not live on its income; and——

U. S.—Well, what of that?

B. J. (*impatiently*)—Just wait, can't you? The worst is yet to come.

U. S.—May the heavens have mercy!

B. J.—Yes; there is worse coming. If the capital that a father gathers is not sure to go to his children, but is sure to be taken away from them, what incentive would there be to work? Such a plan is heinous! It is dastardly!! It is criminal!!! (*Almost suffocating.*) It is—it is—it is utterly un-American!!!! (*Mops the sweat off his brow.*)

U. S. (*looks him over meditatively*)—Guess I understand you.

B. J.—You do?

U. S.—Yes. Your point is that Socialism would interfere with inheritance.

B. J.—That's it!

U. S.—That what a father has gathered to himself belongs to his children, after he is dead.

B. J.—That's what I mean.

U. S.—And to his chidren's children?

B. J.—Down to the last generation.

U. S.—And that the taking of any such thing away from such children is so heinous, dastardly and criminal as to be utterly un-American.

B. J.—Absolutely un-American, and not to be tolerated!

U. S.—Was Washington an American?

B. J.—A grand specimen of one!

U. S.—And Franklin?

B. J.—Oh, he was American with a vengeance!

U. S.—And Jefferson?

B. J.—There was a pink of Americanism.

U. S.—What they did, was that good or bad? American or un-American?

B. J.—Their conduct was animated by the truest American sentiments of right and justice.

U. S.—So say I. Well, these three and all our Revolutionary Fathers did that very thing that you are condemning as "heinous," "dastardly," "criminal," in short, "un-American."

B. J. (*flaring up.*)—Not much, they didn't!

U. S.—Didn't King George own these colonies?

B. J.—What of it? Yes.

U. S.—Hadn't he inherited them from his ancestors, and hadn't these grabbed this territory and virtually pocketed and run it to suit themselves.

B. J.—Y-e-s——

U. S.—Well, if it is "heinous," "dastardly," "criminal" and "un-American" to prevent that which a father owns from passing to his children so that they can enjoy it, then it certainly was heinous as heinous could be, dastardly and criminal as dastardly and criminal could be, in short, as utterly un-American as un-American could be, to deprive King George of what had been handed down to him by his ancestors, and keeping his offspring from it. Now, then, my fatty, on which horn of the dilemma will you impale yourself? Were our Revolutionary Fathers un-American, or is Socialism American up to the handle? Which?

B. J. (*throws up his arms with an impatient and deprecating gesture*)—That's just like you. Always giving a twist to the discussion so as to make a fellow look ridiculous to himself——

U. S.—Glad you feel that way.

B. J.—But for all that, your comparison does not hold. The two cases are not alike. King George tried to misuse his inheritance. He tried to tyrannize us by virtue of the ownership of that which his father had left to him. Under such circumstances, one has a right, one has a duty, to yank that inheritance out of his hands.

U. S.—You now amend your original proposition. Originally it was a sweeping condemnation as un-American of the act of depriving people of what their fathers held; now the proposition reads that such an act is un-American only when the property is not wrongfully used, but that if the property is wrongfully used, it is the height of Americanism for those who suffer thereby to yank it from the rascal.

B. J.—I'll accept it that way.

U. S.—And I shall now show you that the capital which capitalist fathers hold is used by them to tyrannize our people worse than King George did.

B. J.—It is?

U. S.—Have you any capital?

B. J.—Nixy.

U. S.—But you have a stomach and your wife and your children too; and these must be filled.

B. J. (*sadly shaking his head*)—And my wages don't enable me to do it.

U. S.—And yet you have arms and skill. Why don't you go ahead and produce shoes for yourself instead of for your employer?

B. J.—Because I have no capital. I can't work without the machinery now needed to make shoes.

U. S.—And do you keep all the shoes that you produce or their value?

B. J.—You disgust me! Why, no; I don't keep the value of one shoe out of every four that I turn out.

U. S.—Are you robbed out of three-fourths of your product?

B. J.—That's about the size of it.

U. S.—And do you like to be robbed, or do you feel constrained to submit to such robbery, and be kept dependent upon your employer by virtue of his very ownership of what he either got from his father, or gathered himself, and would like to transmit to his children?

B. J. *makes a motion with his right leg as tho' he were kicking at something.*

U. S.—That College Professor whom you heard libeling Socialism so as to deceive the people may one of these days be himself the one to be strung up, the same as the traitor Tories, who tried to spy on the Revolutionary Army, were strung up by Washington. As then, the property that King George owned had to be yanked out of his clutches or our people would have beome his slaves; so to-day, the capital held by the Capitalist Class must be yanked out of theirs or we the workers, the overwhelming majority, will become cooley slaves. Socialism is the most legitmate child of Americanism.

B. J. *gives another kick in the air.*

U. S.—What is that you are kicking at?

B. J.—At that traitor Tory College Professor.

Milwaukee Election.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 19.—The election being over, and the mud-slinging having ceased for a short time, one can calmly look over the political battlefield. And what a sight it is! There, over in one corner, is the Republican gang, with the Populists underneath, for the Populists joined forces with the Republicans to "down the Street Railway Ring!"

Two years ago these same Pops joined forces with the Democrats to elect that great reform candidate David Rose, and what reforms he has made! The fact is, that he reformed so much that the Pops would not support him this time, but were going to put up a ticket of their own. But their nominee for Mayor must have been convinced with some, sounding, arguments that he had no chance, and so resigned and asked all Pops to support the Reform (?) Republican nominee, Henry Baumgartner, for Mayor. Well, we got the Rose for Mayor again, but it don't smell half so sweet as some thought it would.

In the middle of the field a little in advance of the Republicans are the victorious Democrats, cursing and swearing because they were only given an opportunity to feel the thorns in the form of jobs, which they expected to get for the plugging they had done but, then, the jobs did not go the rounds, and I think, they may just as well quit grumbling, for they are only a lot of dupes anyway.

Over in the other corner of the field you can see a crowd not very large, but pale and grinding their teeth in rage, and making fruitless attempts to hide themselves. Intermingled with this crowd are a few hungry Kangaroos, who are chewing at a sign, "Votes Wanted!" This crowd is known as the Social-Democracy or Debsites.

You must remember this is the only "Union Labor Party in America." "Only Union Men shall be employed by the city." These are a few of the planks taken from their local platform, and which are only there to serve as baits for the "Union Man." We will admit that they worked like beavers to get and catch votes. Not only did they force themselves into the Federated Trades Council, and get that body to indorse their ticket but circulated 25,000 copies of their paper weekly for eight weeks and held a city convention, at which Republicans, Democrats and Populists were delegated, simply to swell the crowd. Some of these delegates took to the stump for the Democrats and Republicans.

The beauty of it all is, that the members of the S. L. P. are said to be union wreckers. We now have two or three factions in the Federated Trades Council, and it seems as though two factions are going to have Labor Day celebrations. The writer was a member of the Federated Trades' Council for two years, but never tried to break into it, as the S. D. P. has done, and he was, and is, a member of the Socialist Labor Party. Talk about "union wreckers!" There is a lot for you. But, then, they have recived a lesson they will not forget so soon. The Federated Trades Council represent from 12,000 to 13,000 union men, and when you consider all the attempts made by them in the form of promises, planks platforms, patting of Mr. Union Man on the back, etc., and then only get 2,600 votes, which are not all union men's votes, by a long shot, you can readily see what a moral effect the indorsement of the S. D. P. by the Federated Trades Council had on the "Union Man."

In the background of this battlefield is a tent, and in front of he same is a flagstaff, with a red banner unfuried and waving defiantly above the chaos around it, upon which may be seen the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. If you look again, you will see a smile upon the face of each one who is watching that banner, and who helped to put it there. They are members of the Socialist Labor Party, who fully realized before he battle commenced what a task they had bfore them.

In the first place, we had to get rid of an element which was reactionary and which retarded the movement. Finding themselves out in the cold, they got a Kan-

(Continued to page 3.)

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

The Present Muddle Made Clear—Scampishness of the Leaders.

BUENA VISTA, PA., April 12.—Chaos reigns supreme in the Pittsburgh mining district, resulting from a "misunderstanding of the scale," so says the ostentatious oracle, Plug-Ugly Pat Dolan. On the 1st inst. about 20,000 men ceased work through the scale not being satisfactory to them. The action of the men in this instance, of course, reflects discredit upon the officials. Since the trouble arose the officials have time and again tried to induce the men to resume work; in some instances they have proved successful whilst in others they have met with stubborn resistance from the men, who have demanded a district convention.

The Difficulties

are of three kinds:

First.—The tipple hands have not been accorded the same advance that the miners and inside day labor received, viz., twenty per cent increase. It might be said that they are ignored entirely; nothing is mentioned of them in the scale' According to the opinion of the coal combines, the organization has no jurisdiction over them, and it appears the point has been conceded by the officials.

Secondly.—The drivers of the river mines are demanding $2.40 per day, or an increase of twenty per cent above last year's prices. It might be added, also, that the scale price last year for drivers was $1.75, though the drivers of the river mines received $2 per day.

Thirdly.—The coal combines desire to run the "run of mine" system at some of their mines, which is contrary to the spirit of the Indianapolis agreement.

"The Eight-Hour Day."

The first question is of deep significance to the mine workers when taken from the eight hours per day standpoint. The coal combines are insiduously scheming against it, and it is but a question of time when the miners will revert back to the old work-day, if the present tactics of the organization are continued. Truly speaking, the U. M. W. organization is impotent. It conducts its business upon the compromise plan, which means precisely the obtaining of benefits of a retail character, while surrendering to the capitalist coal barons benefits of wholesale significance. On the 31st ult., while the mine workers were holding public meetings commemorating the eight-hour work day as the "greatest achievement of the 19th century," the coal combines were notifying their tipple hands that they would receive $1.60 per day of NINE HOURS!

The mine workers observe the point, and see the eight-hour day endangered; hence the solidarity (though not class-conscious) manifested at this time. The men are aware that, if the tipple hands are forced to work an hour longer each day, they will dump all the coal at hand in the evenings, consequently there will be no coal at the pit mouth in the morn ings until it is brought from the face workings. During the time between the starting time and the coal arriving at the pit mouth, the tipple hands are idle; and besides, the drivers are idle a portion of the time, because they must wait until the miners load the coal. Consequently, with this manifestation of idleness, pressure will be brought to bear upon the miners to either commence earlier or work later to keep a supply of coal on hand and keep day hands steadily employed.

"Freedom!" Aye, Freedom.

As an instance to prove that pressure can be brought to bear upon the workers by the capitalists for the accomplishment of a capitalist end in view, I would say that, on the 22d of February, at a meeting held at this place, a resolution was carried denouncing the pluck-me-store, recently introduced in this locality, and binding every mine worker not to deal therein. Immediately afterwards squads of men were discharged, under the pretext of loading dirty coal. In the mean time, purchases were made at the store by men who favored the resolution. On March 31, like liberty-loving patriots, to deal weresoever they pleased, they rescinded the former resolution, and declared they would deal where they thought best. See what ripening influences we have under this the capitalist system. Of course, it is nothing new to Socialist understanding, but to pure and simple-dom it is a blank.

I forgot to remark that the U. M. W. officials were in attendance at both meetings. The conduct of the officials on these two occasions supplements the action taken at the Indianapolis convention' where the pluck-me-store and the tipple hand questions were surrendered and left open for the coal combines to do as they pleased, providing the men did not kick.

Downright Scab Labor Fakirs.

The slimy trail of fakirism is apparent in their conduct towards the drivers in the convention held at Monongahela City Friday last, where Plug-Ugly advised the men to take the drivers' jobs at the amount offered by the bosses, which is $2.25 per day. Frank McKenna, a board official, boasts of getting "niggers" to take drivers' jobs.. In the *City Press*, Wm. Dodds, district secretary, is quoted as saying that he "could get enough men from Ohio willing to take the places at the figures offered." I don't wonder at operators importing men to take strikers' places, but when it comes to Union officials willing to adopt capitalist methods to defeat strikers, it certainly does take the biscuit.

The "run of mine" question ought to be another eye-opener on official duplicity. The Indianapolis agreement specifically declares that the single standard of weighing coal (screened coal) shall prevail in the Pittsburgh district. Behold, when the district scale was completed and sent to the locals, it was observed that it was SPECIALLY AGREED that a "run of mine" price shall prevail in the district. At the meeting here of March 31, it was asked of the officials why this special agreement on "run of mine," when it was understood that the screen coal system should prevail only. It was explained that three mines had been given the privilege (sic) to run the "run of mine" system because the operators consumed their own coal at their mills.

Palpable Corruption.

The men of the Painter's mine, of this place, were striking against the "run of mine" system at the time, and they asked the officials at the above meeting if the district would sustain their action. The reply given by Ed McKay, the "Wise man of the East," was: "It will be absurd to sacrifice 20,000 miners for the sake of the few men of the Painter mine." This insinuational nondescript appeared at one time to advocate that "an injury to one is the concern of all," but in this instance he follows the precept of "doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number," and leave the lesser number to suffer, knowing full well that each set in will become the "lesser number." Since then it has become known that the officials of the district have given the combines the privilege to run a dozen or more of their mines on the "run of mine" system. You now have the secret of their endeavors of trying to have the men go to work. "What 'tools' these mortals be."

W. H. THOMAS.

The S. T. & L. A.

Its Birth, Its Principles, Its Growth. Its Future.

As local after local of the S. T. & L. A. is organized, as here and thre the fakirs are put to flight, and here and there a victory is wrung from the capitalist class, as these little every-day incidents in the progress of the organization are registered, many inquiries are made relative to the S. T. & L. A.

What is it? What are its principles? In what does it differ from other labor organizations?

These are a few of the questions that are continually being asked.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at New York, in 1896. In the report of the third day's session the following paragraph appears:

"The privilege of the floor was granted to W. L. Brower, chairman of the delegation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, who announced that the statement of the delegation would be made by Delegate Vogt. Delegate Vogt thereupon addressed the Convention."

Tracing the development of the labor fakir from obscurity to politics, and the development of the pure and simple fakir-led union from its inception to its open and brazen support of the capitalist political parties, the delegate said:

"It seems to us, then, that all those conditions make it a duty for the honest element of organized labor, for the class-conscious element, for the Socialist element, to stand up and make a determined fight, so as to relieve the American wage-working class from that particular species of leeches who suck its life blood as hungrily as the capitalists do; who, when they do not or cannot squander the funds of the Union, contrive at least to suppress the development of that spirit of solidarity which alone can enable the working class to effectively resist the capitalist class. And in order to free the labor movement from those leeches—which do not belong to it, which actually have turned the Trade Union organization into agencies of capitalism—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was organized."

The address of Delegate Vogt is a clear and vigorous presentation of the Socialist conception of a bona fide labor union. Briefly, yet pointedly and with absolute accuracy, is given the history of the Trade Union in the United States—its lack of solidarity, its corrupt leaders, its alliance with the political parties of the capitalist class, and its lack of tangible results for the working class.

For a concise statement of the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. the address of Delegate Vogt before the last National Convention of the S. L. P. cannot be excelled. The address appears in the "Proceedings of the Convention."

Price, 10 cents.

Five copies or over, 8 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2 to 6 New Reade Street.

May Day Parade.

All arrangements are now complete for the Parade and the Mass Meeting on Union Square Plaza, on Tuesday, May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day. There will be three divisions for the parade, which will form as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Form west side of First avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, with head resting on Tenth street.

Music.
Grand Marshal.
Subdivisions of Section New York, S. L. P. (except those mentioned under the Third Division.)
Scandinavian Section, S. L. P., Branches 1 and 2.
Custom Shoe Workers.
Finnish Socialist Association.
Music.
Young Men's Socialist Educational Club.
Tailors' Progressive Union, No .11.
Independent Vest Makers' Union.

SECOND DIVISION.

Form on Tenth street, between First and Second avenues, with head of division resting on First avenue.

Music.
Organizations connected with D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.: L. A.'s 15, 19, 68, 83, 84, 98, 141, 149, 150, 170, 215, 251, 274, 290, 293, 298, 266, 1028, 1563, 2394.

THIRD DIVISION.

Form on east side of First avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, with head of division resting on First avenue.

Music.
Excelsior Literary Society.
Workingmen's Publishing Association.
Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, S. L. P.

* * *

The route for the parade will be as follows: Start 7.45 p. m. from First avenue and Tenth street, thence to Avenue C, to Third street, to Sixth avenue, to Carmine street, to Hudson street, to Eighth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Union Square.

The Cottage on the Square, which will be used as the main speakers' platform, will be presided over by Lucien Sanial. The speakers from this platform will be Daniel DeLeon, Harry Carless, Julian Pierce, Alvan S. Brown and others. Aside from the main platform, there will be another speakers' platform erected on the northwest side of the Square.

At the meeting of the May Day Conference, held on April 21, Comrade A. Gilhaus was elected Grand Marshal for the parade. At this meeting the Arrangements Committee reported that orders have been given for the purchase of torches, transparencies, etc., for the parade. Next meeting of May Day Conference will be held on Friday, April 27, at No. 177 First avenue.

* * *

To the comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, residing within the Sixteenth Assembly District: The district parade will start from headquarters, No. 98 Avenue C, at 7:30 p. m. A brass band has been hired for the purpose.

A Card from Jer. O'Fihelly.

Comrades of the Twelfth Massachusetts Congressional District:

I would like to be the Party's delegate to the National Convention from this district, and so offer myself as a candidate for the position. I wish to say now that I will entertain no hard feelings, either against the successful candidate, if some one else is chosen, or against comrades or sections who vote against me. If chosen, I will work for the good of the party, as I have in the past. Fraternally

JEREMIAH O'FIHELLY.
Abington, April 22, 1900.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....	$8,538.28
Received from DAILY PEOPLE Conference, per E. Siff, Fin. Sec.....	225.00
Received for Minor Fund: Section Chicago, Ill., raffle, $75.75; W. D. McHeath, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1; employees of Hartman & Kohn's cigar factory, $3.50; for sale of Kangaroo song, Bridgeport, Conn., 20c.; L. A. 303, S. T. & L. A., Providence, R. I., $5; per Fred Cohen, $5; Louis Ballhaus, Cincinnati, Ohio, $5; John Stater, Somerdale, Ohio, $2.	92.45
Total	$8,855.73

HENRY KUHN,
Fin. Secretary-Treasurer.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Delegates to the above body met on Sunday, April 22, with Comrade J. C. Akins as chairman. Upon favorable report of Credentials Committee, James Kavanagh, from the Twenty-third Assembly District, New York, and Gunsberg and Mosesson, from the Excelsior Literary Society, were seated as delegates. An error occurred in the last conference's report, where $1.75 were credited as received from L. A. 170, which should read: L. A. 170, S. T. & L. A. (Progressive Lithographers), $54.00; L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., $1.75.

With this correction the minutes of the previous meeting were adopted. A hall on the West Side, for a DAILY PEOPLE mass-meeting, will be engaged during the coming week. The Eighth Assembly District, New York, requested the conference to hold a mass-meeting in that locality. The Entertainment Committee of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was instructed to arrange a large reception affair for delegates to the National Convention.

The roll-call was responded to by delegates of the following organizations:

Manhattan—Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly districts; Excelsior Literary Society, Scandinavian Section, Branch 1.

Kings—Seventh Assembly District.

Comrades should see to it that delegates of their respective organizations attend the meetings of the conference.

Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District reported that their picnic will be arranged in conjunction with the Yorkville Agitation Committee.

The delegates are urged to supply themselves with notices to pledgers, obtainable from the Organizer, and to put these to good use, and, in general, to proceed vigorously in the collection of pledges, as the day of the successful culmination of our efforts approaches.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Manhattan Assembly Districts.

9th	$12.00
14th	7.50
16th	25.00
20th	1.15
26th	8.00
30th	5.00
32d and 33d	25.00
34th and 35th	14.50
Scandinavian Section, Branch 1.	4.10

Kings.

7th	$106.00
20th	20.00
21st (Branch 2)	2.00
Total	$230.25

Additional report of pledgers, part payments upon which have been made:

J. Gleichman, 16th A. S., N. Y....	3.00
S. Moskovitz, 16th A. S., N. Y....	3.00
A Friend	2.00
Harry Gill, 20th A. S., N. Y.....	5.00
O. Schrane, 34th and 35th A. S....	10.00
John J. Kinneally, 34th and 35th..	5.00
William Risk, 34th and 35th.....	5.00
Charles Sperla, 34th and 35th.....	5.00
L. affner, Union ill, N. J.....	3.00

Next meeting of DAILY PEOPLE Conference will take place on Sunday, April 22, 1900, at No. 98 Avenue C. Important business is to be transacted and delegates should not fail to attend.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Take notice that, after May 1, THE PEOPLE'S address will be 2--6 New Reade street,—THE DAILY PEOPLE'S Building.

New Haven Election.

NEW HAVEN, CT., April 22.—The S. L. P. vote at the city election was 600, out of 11,200 votes cast. Only minor offices were to be voted for, and, naturally little interest was taken. Less than one-half of the registered voters cast their ballot. We had a full town ticket and candidates for one Alderman and three Councilmen, in nine out of fifteen wards.

It was the first local election in New Haven without the aid of the so-called "alte-Genossen." Nearly all the work was done by our American Socialists, and the way they did the work gives that feeling of strength and confidence in ourselves which creates a longing for more work.

The Thirteenth Ward, our banner ward, did fine. Our candidate for Alderman, R. Grant, received 117 out of 420 votes; 68 straight votes were cast in that ward. The next best ward, the Seventh, where mostly Irish workingmen live, gave us 62 out of 777 votes. Some of the Kangaroos spread among their neighbors the lie that no Socialist ticket was up. F. S.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

C. PETERSEN,
Insurance,
61 Beekman St., Box 1576, MANHATTAN.
166 Fiftieth St., BROOKLYN.
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[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.
Don't write on tissue paper.
Don't write with pencil.
Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.
Don't crowd your lines.
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.
Don't abbreviate.
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.
Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled.
Don't write on sheets of uneven size.
Don't take this ill.

A Request Gratified.

TO THE PEOPLE.—If Comrade L. Levin wants information about mysticism, etc., I can recommend him a good book, written by the father of modern realism in literature. Let Mr. Levin read "The Temptation of St. Anthony," by Gustav Flaubert. Flaubert was a physiologist, a psychologist and a poet with a well-regulated imagination. His "St. Anthony" treats of everything from the mystery of organic evolution to death, in the critical light of scientific investigation. C. C. CROLLY.
Pleasantville, N. Y., April 19.

A Fit "Comrade."

TO THE PEOPLE.—I read in *The Bogus* of April 8 that a certain "Comrade" Martin Lacher, of Denver, says that his vote will go to Debs and Harriman. Now, this Lacher, who came to Denver in '95, used to be connected with the Anarchist movement in Chicago. He is a printer by trade, and an all-around boodle politician: First in the Populist party, but could not get a job in it; then he turned Republican, and, as the remuneration for his work done in the election, he was provided with a job as deputy clerk in the Recorder's office of the County of Arapahoe, which he held for two years. With the reascendance of the Democratic party, he turned Democrat at the last fall election. By that somersault he has been able to hold the place which he formerly occupied under a Republican administration. A nice "comrade"! His main stock in trade, while flopping from Populism to Republicanism and then to Democracy in quest of boodle, was to talk of the intolerance and bigotry of the S. L. P. His bosom friend, a certain Ebel, is the present Editor of the San Francisco *Tageblatt*, and both are members of the "Colorado Co-operative Colony," located in Montrose County, a malodorous concern. That Mr. Lacher shows such great friendship for the Debserle is natural. They are all of one kidney. H. WARNECKE.
Denver, Colo., April 16.

A Precious Floater.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I do not think that it will be news to you that a Mr. Grossman, a youngster and non-citizen, is on a trip looking to the expansion of the circulation of th *New Yorker Volkszeitung*. But I should like to let you know about it anyhow. I shall not attempt to do any "argufying," but simply write history.

Mr. Grossman arrived here about noon, on Tuesday, the 10th, and left some time on Friday, the 13th. Upon arriving here, he at once proceeded to hunt up the members of Section Newburgh, S. L. P., with the intention of working them in any way possible. But he had a hard row to hoe. They laughed at him. Then he proceeded to visit the homes of the members, to see what he could do with the women folks, and, so far as I know, he got one bare quarter, and when I asked him about it afterward he denied having received the same. (The comrade from whose sister he received the money showed me the receipt yesterday.)

Then a meeting of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, of which I am a member, was called for Wednesday, the 11th, at 8 p. m., the call being by postal card, although I have not received mine as yet; I was evidently not wanted. The comrades kindly attended to that part, and I put in an appearance. He stated that he was sent out by the "Socialistic Publishing Association," with the endorsement of the National officers of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, and that he was going to address us on the affairs of the Fund. So those of our comrades who were not members of the Fund left the hall. He stated that it was a lie that the National officers had misappropriated funds; that Daniel DeLeon, with the assistance of Henry Kuhn, had written the appeal sent out by Branch 160, although Hugo Vogt had already written one which was so vituperative that they did not dare to send it out. He claimed that the *Volkszeitung* crowd had THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT. Then he went into a defense of the *Volkszeitung*, the Kangaroos, the Debs party, and everything appertaining to them. He cited several instances of the bossism of DeLeon, claiming that they had affidavits to prove them. After his address, I pointed out to him that the Fund could not without stultification endorse the *Volkszeitung*, a paper which endorsed a party which fused with one of the old parties, citing Haverhill as an instance. Then I opened up the tax question, and the only way he could answer my arguments was by making the false statement that Marx had said that the wage-worker did pay the taxes. He did not produce Marx's arguments, but promised to send them to me; have not received them yet.

Just before the meeting opened he made a date with a free silverite to meet him at the office of an expelled member of the S. L. P., (he having been expelled for taking a nomination on the Democratic ticket), and rumors were rife about a "new Socialist party" which was being formed, some of my shopmates telling me that "it would be better than my party, more like the People's party," see? But I guess it did not go, as I have not heard anything of it since the 14th; and you can bet your life the capitalist papers would let us know about it if it existed.

I had almost forgotten it, but he told us how it came that we were going to get a DAILY PEOPLE. We have sold out to the Republican party!!! Hurrah!! I wish Bonie Odell would pay me up what he owes me, for I have a little in the pot.

Member of Branch 29, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.
Newburgh, N. Y., April 20.

Fusion Perfecting.

TO THE PEOPLE.—While many of the Kangaroos are wearing themselves out in their mad effort to join the Debsites, those of the breed in Manchester, N. J., quietly solved the problem—how to get rid of themselves—by voting the Democratic ticket, and peddling Democratic ballots at the recent township election.

This is a straw that indicates whither the whole outfit is drifting, and it further shows the first glimmer of good sense yet displayed by the Jersey Kangs, for their action is evidence that they recognize that the ultimate and only logical destination of the Debsites is the Bryan Democracy; therefore they are the first to make the last Kangaroo leap.

Wait until the Hon. Col. William Jennings Bryan is nominated and the Kansas City "socialistic"—a la New York *Journal*—platform is formulated by the middle-class wind-jammers, then will be sucked into that atmospheric vortex the Kangs, the Debsles, the Pops, the Antis—in fact, all the queers from preacher fakirs to labor fakirs. What a "getting together" it will be!

JOHN HOSSACK.
Jersey City, April 22.

Drawing Sharp the Lines. Keep It up All Along the Lines.

TO THE PEOPLE.—At the general meeting of the German Metal Workers' Union, L. A. 78, S. T. & L. A., which was held April 1, it was decided as follows:

"In view of the fact that the Philadelphia *Tageblatt* is constantly fighting the S. T. & L. A. and that in a meeting of Textile Union No 8, L. A. 104, S. T. & L. A., the Business Manager of that paper openly declared that the United German Trades are fighting the S. T. & L. A., therefore be it

"Resolved, That we stop the payment of our contribution towards the 'Organizers' Fund' (Vulgo Fritsche Fund) to the United German Trades; and instead of that contribute five dollars to the Daily People Fund, the money for which you will find enclosed. LOUIS ISEL,
Secretary German Metal Workers' Union, L. A. 78, S. T. & L. A.
Philadelphia, Pa., April 13.

A Picture.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In a recent issue of THE PEOPLE Comrade Frank McDonald has well portrayed a few specimens of Boston Kangaroos, but as the nature of that beast is different in every locality, it is well to turn the camera upon a few of our local "Kangs," and place their photos alongside of the othrs, in order to make our "Kangaroo picture picture gallery more complete.

At the last general meeting of the Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 152, the members were called upon to take a vote for national officers of the society. Readers of THE PEOPLE will remember the manifesto and set of officers placed in the field against the Henry Stahl *Volkszeitung* ring; same were presented in English and German pamphlet form, and well distributed among the members.

A lively discussion ensued, and all kinds of slurs and cowardly insults were directed against those who had dared to accept the nomination against such trustworty (?) people as Henry Stahl and Company. They could not say anything of any consequence against our nominees, and they resorted to blackguardism, in their usual manner.

Suddenly it came to light that the chairman, Kolb, who is an ardent supporter of the *Volkszeitung*, had registered at the last primaries as a member of Tammany Hall!! This came down upon he members as a thunderbolt, while Tammany Hall Kolb, instead of replying to the charges brought against him, fainted, and had to be carried out of the roomby four members. Medical aid was given him. Kolb was quickly removed from the midst of those partly sympathetic, partly astonished, and mostly enraged and wiser membership of Branch 152, S. & D. B. S., while the meting was in an uproar. On account of the incident all kinds of remarks could be heard. An Anarchist got up on one of the tables and shouted as loud as he could, at the same time shaking his fist at the "Kangs": "For thirty years you have been shouting 'zum stimkasten! zum stimkasten!' (To the ballot box!) Last year you shouted, 'Stay away from the *stimkasten!*' What do you fellows want anyway?"

It must not be forgotten that this very Kolb was one of the hottest *Volkszeitung* Socialists. In initiating any candidates, he would make it a point to tell them that "the *Volkszeitung*, and the *Volkszeitung* only, is a bona fide Socialist paper, and it is therefore the duty of all honest workingmen to support that paper to the best extent of their ability."

The curtain thusly goes down upon Kolb, same as it has done on many others before him, and as it will do on many more in he near future, a Kangaroo in Party matters, a traitor to his class! At the close of this incident a committee, consisting of Heinrich Burlich and two dupes were "elected" to supervise the election of officers for the society. When I approached the ballot box in order to cast my vote, this Heinrich Burlich, better known in the neighborhood of Eleventh street and Avenue B as "Burlich, the wife-beater," would not allow me to vote. When I asked what right he had to stop a member in good standing from exercising his rights, he began to harangue me something in this manner, in German: "The verdamte DeLeonite, De-Leonite verdamte! Verdamte De Leonite!" etc.

This fellow Burlich has been on this continent for the past twelve or fifteen years, and only became a citizen of the United States last fall through the influence of a political healer. Burlich is of 10th of July fame. A member of the Party only three months, he was elected by the Kangs as a delegate to their meeting to "denose" the National officers of the Party. When Burlich is sober, he beats his wife and reads the *Volkszeitung*; when he is drunk, he tells the following tale: "What do you dink of the DeLeonites? Dey haf a kangaroo at der festival; punch the kangaroo mit a ball and throw the sawdust out from his belly, and when dey do dat dey dance upon the sawdust. Is dat vhat you call Socialism? Is dat vhat you call saldaritact?"

There is another fellow in that Branch a *Volkszeitung* supporter. He supports the *Volkszeitung* for the same reason that Gompers is president of the A. F. of L. His son holds a job in the *Volkszeitung* office. Another fellow, also a member of Branch 152, is a reporter of the *Volkszeitung*, and gets sick quite often, thus sponging it upon the poor dupes in a double-fashioned manner. Many more could be enumerated that would complete the picture gallery of Kangs in the neighborhood, but I prefer to close my kodak and make room for other comrades in other localities to give us a sample of their specimens, until we have a complete and perfect gallery of Kangaroos.

A. ORANGE.
New York, April 20.

The Way It Moves in Vancouver, B. C.

TO THE PEOPLE.—We now have a fine hall at 326 Cordova street, West, with reading room, card room and gymnasium attached, where we make all workingmen welcome. We have an able instructor in the manly art in Comrade John Edwards.

As a young Section we have had a hard fight with the freaks and frauds that generally creep in. We have got rid of them, and mean to keep the S. L. P. buzz-saw a-going till the dome of the Co-operative Commonwealth is raised—and after, if necessary. Our propaganda meetings are well attended, and the fakirs are accordingly fearful. Their latest venture is public meetings, at one of which Mr. J. H. Watson, a political-job holding labor "leader," gave a paper on "Wages and Profits," which was cribbed bodily from DeLeon's "What Means this Strike?" We shall keep on fighting them even if they steal our whole platform, for we know they are crooks. This Watson is the same man who tried to block the S. T. & L. A. with lying reports in the Trades & Labor Council. He is known as a supporter of the most slippery politician in British Columbia, and yet cribs his speeches from the Socialist Labor Party's literature. Such trickrey fools none but the gullible; yet there are those who say that if a man says he's a Socialist we must take his word for it. Accordingly, a rogue has only to say he's straight to be accepted as such. And some of our weaker brethren are taken in with this stuff, and repeat the fakir's parrot cry of "intolerance," when we say that "acts speak louder than words."

The S. L. P. members in Vancouver are all "Popes" and "bosses" and "dictators" for the good of the working class, and there are thirty-one of us in good stading, and we are doing nicely, thank you!

Next week we have W. S. Dalton, State Organizer for Washington, here for a week's lectures.

Comrades, on to THE DIALY PEOPLE! Live the Social Revolution! Death to Wage Slavery!

J. T. BEECROFT.
Vancouver, B. C., April 14.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

B. J., SEATTLE, WASH.—There are no issues, main or otherwise, to be brought before the International Socialist Congress of 1900. Keep in mind that these Congresses can not, and do not attempt to, determine any issues. They are mainly of the nature of a demonstration in favor of peace,—a very esssential thing for European workingmen, whose countries are everlastingly on the verge of war.

The rumor that Debs is to withdraw within two weeks, and to be appointed Postmaster-General by Bryan, if elected, had not yet reached here; nor do we take much stock in the latter part of the rumor. Bryan and his managers must be the veriest political ninnies if they do not realize that Debs' vote will be a procession of zeros, under all circumstancs.

D. W. C., ARROYO GRANDE, COLO.—No S. L. P. member, nor any Socialist deserving of the name, will cast his vote for any political candidate who does not stand squarely on the S. L. P. platform, and as a Party's candidate. The Party pledge surely means that, and without qualifications. The monkeying with other candidates can only confuse the public upon the Party stand, and, in the long run, work more mischief then good. Two and two make four: it is no intolerance to deny that they can make nothing else. The Party's position on the class struggle is clear: it is no intolerance to construe that position logically. Did you not read the excellent speech of Guesde's published in THE PEOPLE of last March 18? For the same reason that a political office may not be held by a Socialist unless the office is conquered by a class-conscious Socialist vote, and that offices held by Socialists with the consent of the capitalist class are harmful, so likewise is it harmful in any way for Socialists to boost into office men who do not stand on the S. L. P. platform, and whom, consequently, the S. L. P. can not recall whenever it chooses.

B. C. T., YONKERS, N. Y.—Correct. THE PEOPLE is, and will continue to be, edited by the Editor appointed by the last Convention. The withdrawal from the N. E. C. of the enjoined comrades removes all pretence that the Editor of THE PEOPLE is the agent of those comrades.

D. B., NEW YORK.—The S. L. P. had no ticket in th late municipal election in Chicago.

J. W. H. W., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—The purpose of calling upon the Party to make nominations for any office to be filled as, for instance, in the case you mention, for delegate to the International Congress, is simply to enable the membership at large to know who are the candidates who, if elected, will accept. The submitting of the names of such candidates is not intended to limit the membership's right to vote. A member may vote for whom he please. Of course, if he votes for one not on the list, and however desirable, his vote stands an excellent chance of being lost, seeing that a sufficient number of members are not likely to hit upon a non-nominated candidate. As a rule, Socialists waste no time in "complimentary votes."

C. A. R., NEW YORK.—You give the article "In Congress" too straight-laced a construction, guided, we are afraid, by rooted antipathy against the negro. Your point would be well taken that "the Northern capitalists do not shoot negroes in order to protect white workmen," if the point in th article were the reverse of yours. But it isn't. The point in the article is that the one-time love and affection of the Republican party for the negro (an affection of going the length of sending troops down South to keep the white population in awe so that the negro could be protected) has wholly vanished away, and along with it the old claims of the Republicans that they represented the "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man" principle. The conduct of a Republican Federal Administration in tolerating the conduct of a Republican State Administration in Illinois, that allowed the shooting of negroes, certainly bears out Senator Tillman's contention that the Republican party has abandond its "vagaries" of old, and ranked itself on the side of the "sound sense" of the Democracy. The essence of the article was that both Reps. and Dems. now stand together on an inhuman principle. And that point is correct.

S. R. V., ST. LOUIS, MO.—There will be an "Open Forum" place in THE DAILY PEOPLE. Whoever wishes to express his veiws on anything of interest will be allowed space provided his matter is couched in proper language and not too diffuse. If you have any such private views, get your articles ready.

D. H., BUFFALO, N. Y.—That list of expelled members by Section New York in last week's issue was not "a waste of space." How else will Section New York be able to insist upon the expulsion of any of these gentlemen by some other Section, that they may afterwards fraudulently work their way into, unless notice of their expulsion is thus given? An expelled member can not be readmitted anywhere unless with the consent of the Section that expelled him. Recent experience should teach you that the Party can not guard its inetgrity too jealously.

R. B., WINNIPEG, MAN.—Those Polish papers that you sent are N. G. of the n-giest. They are not Socialist papers at all; they are not even labor papers in a broad sense. They are that peculiar product of diseased minds that revel in conspiracy for conspiracy's sake, and that consequently resist all order. They are virulent anti- S. L. P., as a matter of course.

T. P. P., DETROIT, MICH.—The Pure and Simple Union is a veritable "sanitary cordon" that capitalism has hitherto surrounded the wage-earners with, so as to prevent the infection of the class-conscious thought from reaching them. Don't doubt this. If you have any real doubts, just watch a deluded pure and simpler of the rank and file when he hears the class-conscious theory of the Labor Movement for the first time. He is simply amazed and inspired. Now, then the K. of L. and the A. F. of L. have been preaching to that rank and file for nearly a generation, yet not until their rank and file hear a S. L. P. man do they hear the real issue. Yes, the K. of L. and the A. F. of L. have been such a cordon, to the untold injury of the workingmen.

L. J., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—If you are amused now in such a way, what won't you be later on? This Debserle will be the roaring farce of the season. But don't spend too much time in laughing: turn to the constructive work of agitation. Your points were covered in last week's editorial, "The Logic of the Situation."

C. D. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is next to impossible to foretell what particular political stupidity the gentlemen who run the *Volkszeitung* will drop into next. If you try to make a forecast, never lose sight of the fact that these celebrities are as ignorant of, and no more capable of understanding, the currents of political and economic life in America than if they were in Timbuctoo, picking fleas off one another's heads.

G. J. T., WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Board of Trustees of THE DAILY PEOPLE authorizes us to say that contributions to THE DAILY PEOPLE fund are contributions towards setting up the paper's plant; they are not subscriptions for the paper.

H. R., NEWARK, N. J.—Quite likely your suspicions are well founded. Business failures are frequently capitalist manœuvres. The tribulations recently experienced by the Third Avenue Cable Road are a sample: The Metropolitan Traction Company needed the road and got it. So also, not unlikely, is the case with these two big publishing houses. The American News Company may be at bottom of those happenings.

C. F., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The calling of Senator Tillman a more "characterful capitalist" than his northern colleagues, in the passage that you quote from THE PEOPLE of the 8th instant, is all right. Remember that Tillman, being Southerner, comes from a semi-feudal stock, whereas these northern fellows are unqualified bourgeois upstarts. The training of the former, with all its vices, has a stain of dignity in it; the training of the latter is unqualifiedly reptilian.

Milwaukee Election.

(Continued from Page 2.)

garoo charter, and not being men enough to attempt going into the election under that charter, because they could not use the name Socialist Labor Party, the County Committee having filed the name of our county chairman with the County Clerk, they palmed themselves off as the Socialist Labor Party and joined the Debsites, thereby confusing the public as to which was the bona fide Socialist Labor Party. Then too, they bluffed quite a few by the show they made in getting a Kangaroo on the city ticket; but Section Milwaukee has made them all look very sick. They commenced to talk about the 10,000 votes in sight in their paper; the bill for same being footed, no doubt, by the Brewers' Union (American Socialists!) And, now, behold the result—2,600 votes—just where they were four years ago. That's on the broad basis plan.

From the above the comrades will see what Section Milwaukee had to go up against. No local paper; only THE PEOPLE; very few speakers. But what a pleasure it was to see the harmony that prevailed all through the campaign, and the willingness of the comrades to assist in the task after having had house cleaning. Two meetings every night, good crowds, and, while we lost some votes compared with that of two years ago we have made up for it in more than one way. In the first place, we got from three to four subscribers every night, and applications were made to join the section; and that, too, by the young element, which goes to show that we have not worked in vain, and our foundation has not been shaken.

The result of the election has been satisfactory to Section Milwaukee, and we will fire out first gun next week—when there will be new surprises for the comrades—and commence our Fall campaign. You will wonder what mysterious implement has been applied. The motto of Section Milwaukee is: "He who is not with us is against us," and must consequently, be thrown aside so as to make room for the advance guard of the Socialist Labor Party. FRANK R. WILKE.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, April 23 with J. H. Sauter in the chair. The financial report, for the week ending April 21, showed receipts, $86; expenditures, $22.70.

Section Patton, Pa., sent charter fee in the amount of fifty cents and requested copy of new charter. Granted. Section Denever, Col., reported to have expelled Frank Jordan for conduct unbecoming a member. Section Chicago, Ill., had arranged for a raffle for the benefit of the Daily People Fund, which yielded $75.75, and which sum has been remitted.

Arthur Keep, having been informed of the resignation of the enjoined members of the N. E. C., sent word from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the effect that he also resigned as a member of the N. E. C. Attached to his letter of resignation was a copy of the letter of resignation signed by Comrades Sanial, Murphy, Kinneally and Brown, to which Comrade Keep had affixed his signature. His resignation was accepted. Keep also reports to have found Section Dayton, Ohio, in a bad condition, and has reorganized it.

Section Baltimore, Md., reported to have arranged a May Day festival for the Daily People Fund. Section San Francisco, Cal., likewise reports to have arranged such a festival for Sunday May 6, at Pythian Castle, No. 909 Market street.

The Massachusetts State Committee reported to have issued a call for the holding of caucuses to elect delegates to the National Convention of the S. L. P.

Charters were granted to new sections located at: Blair County, Pa.; Augusta, Ga. JOHN T. KEVENEY,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on April 19, with the following members present: Vogt, DeLeon, Luck, Cohen and Brower. DeLeon in the chair.

Communications: One from the State organizer, S. L. P., of Texas, requesting that Comrade Charles Werner, of L. A. 268, San Anonio, Tex., be appointed State organizer of the S. T. & L. A.—Granted.

One from New London, Conn., requesting that Secretary be sent to that city.—Secretary was instructed to go to New London on the first Sunday in May.

One from Comrade Clark, organizer D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., in relation to the work of organization. After some discussion, the secretary was instructed to inform Comrade Clark to go ahead, but be very careful.

One from Comrade Davidson, Secretary State Committee, S. L. P., of Minneapolis, stating that a Local of Tobin's Boot and Shoeworkers' Union had indorsed the Republican candidate for Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., on the advertising card for their ball; they appeal to all wage-workers to support this candidate. Copy of advertising card forwarded to this office.—Card and letter turned over to THE PEOPLE.

Several communications were received from L. A. 290, Sing Sing, N. Y.—Action: Secretary instructed to notify this Local to send a committee to the next meeting of the Board.

One from L. A. 185, Machinists, Boston, Mass., stating that at their last meeting they had rid themselves of all Kangs, such as Dyer, Jennings, etc. Dyer had boasted to the members of the I. A. of M. that he would present a resolution denouncing he "New York clique," and have L. A. 185 withdraw from the Alliance; but when the time came to do this, he proved too cowardly to even attempt to carry out his threat. The Local will now progress, and do some good work.—Received and referred to THE PEOPLE.

Communications were also received from Deckertown, N. J.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Denver, Col.; Providence, R. I.; Stamford, Ct.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; North Adams, Ct.; Yonkers, N. Y.; River Point, R. I.; Brisben, Pa.; Albany, N. Y.; Vancouver, B. C.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Quakertown, Pa., asking information, forwarding dues, etc.

Communication was also received from D. A. 17, stating that strike of the Earnscliffe Weavers had been won; the Lorraine mill still on strike.—Received and filed.

Charters were granted to:
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers, Seattle, Wash.
Mike Devine Alliance, Syracuse, N. Y.
Tube Workers, Pittsburg, Pa.
Machinists, Troy, N. Y.
Broad Silk Weavers, Paterson, N. J.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER,
General Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

LOS ANGELES, April 11.—At the meeting of the California State Committee, April 7, Comrade Geo. S. Holmes was elected State Organizer. He has consented to accept the position for one trip through the state. After the expiration of this tour we shall elect his successor. We expect to at least maintain one permanent Organizer in the field. All Sections and comrades throughout the state should send all moneys for this fund to the State Secretary. It should be remembered that this committee is determined in its effort to thoroughly organize this state, and any assistance rendered will be acknowledged by monthly reports of receipts and expenditures to all Sections. Comrade Holmes starts for San Francisco tomorrow, and will visit all principal cities and towns in this state.

A. KRUSE, Secretary.
205½ S. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

SAN PEDRO.—The total vote cast in this locality was 380. Of these the S. L. P. cast for Jensen, Trustee, 24; for Setterberg, Trustee, 14; and for P. C. Petersen, Marshal, 16.

SAN JOSE.—The San Jose branch of the Socialist Labor Party has begun active work for the coming municipal campaign. The required number of signatures of citizens has been secured by the following candidates, and their petitions will be filed with the City Clerk to-day: For Mayor, E. B. Mercadier; City Clerk, Oscar Knutson; Treasurer, Fred Hamann; Councilman, Second Ward, E. T. Kingsley; Councilman, Third Ward, J. Peters.

CANADA.

VANCOUVER.—At last meeting Section Vancouver elected new officers for the next three months:

Organizer, A. H. Spencer; Assistant Organizer, John T. Beecroft; Literary Agent, Chas. H. King; Recording Secretary, Jas. McKay; Financial Secretary, Guy Williams; Secretary-Treasurer Daily People Fund, G. H. Yates; Treasurer, H. Flowers; Grievance Committee, John Galetti, John Tomolo and Wm. P. Evans; Auditing Committee, Wm. H. Yates and Ab. Beecroft.

J. T. BEECROFT, Organizer.

COLORADO.

STATE COMMITTEE.

DENVER, COLO., April 12.—To the Sections of the S. L. P., of the State of Colorado. Comrades: As seen by the result of the general vote on the place for holding the State Convention, the city of Pueblo has been chosen. The State Committee, by authority invested, does hereby order said convention to take place on the 4th of July, 1900, at 10 a. m., in the city of Pueblo, in a hall to be designated by the Section located in said city, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be voted for at the next general election, and also to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention. For obvious reasons, Sections are not restricted as to the number of delegates. Any member in good standing will be accorded seat and voice, for questions of importance will, upon motion, be referred to a refendum vote. By order of the State Committee of the State of Colorado. H. WARNECKE,
Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

PEORIA.—The S. L. P. vote here was doubled at the township election. The S. L. P. poll is 243.

CHICAGO.—The comrades are summoned to attend the meeting of Sunday, April 29, at 3 p. m., at 48 West Randolph street. Business of importance.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

EVERETT, MASS., April 15.—Meeting of the General Committee of the S. L. P., of Massachusetts, Comrade Baumback in the chair. Absent, Raasch, Peare, Roche, O'Brien and Meckel.

Communication received from Jeremiah O'Fihelly, Secretary of the S. C. C., requesting the General Committee to take action on the matter of holding caucus for the election of delegates to the National Convention. Comrade O'Fihelly's request granted, and Secretary instructed to proceed with the printing of the caucus call at once.

Communication from Comrade Berry, of Haverhill, enclosing manuscript for S. T. & L. A. manifesto. Referred to Press Committee, to report back to the next meeting.

Communication from Comrade Schulberg, General Organizer of the S. T. & L. A., requesting this committee to prepare a two weeks' trip in this state. The following trip was arranged for him: Lynn, April 16; Woburn, April 17; Peabody, 20; Davers, 21; Haverhill, 24; Lowell, 25; Fitchburg, 26; Worcester, 27; Holyoke, 29; Chicopee, 30; and Springfield May 1. Sections in the above-named places will see that these meetings are thoroughly advertised.

State Organizer Malloney reported working in the following places: Brockton, Abington, Sloughton, New Britain, Ct., Woonsocket, R. I. Sections were organized in Brockton and Stoughton.

ALFRED E. JONES,
Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the Massachusetts State Committee acknowledges receipt of $5 from Section Pittsfield for Defense Fund, per Herman Keopke. Sections or comrades desiring to contribute to this fund should transmit money to A. E. Jones, 200 Bradfor street, Everett, who is Secretary of the General Committee, or to Geo .R. Peare, 40 Essex street, Lynn. Treasurer of Defense Fund. The Secretary of State Committee will be glad to receive and place in proper hands any money subscribed for this or other Party purposes. It will, however, save time and troble all around if communications of this nature go direct to the Secretary of the General Committee.

The General Committee of Massachusetts sections, having decided at a special meeting, Wednesday, April 18, that it is not advisable to hold caucuses at this time, no caucuses will be held for the election of delegates to the National Convention. Delegates to the National Convention will be elected in the manner provided by the constiution and by-laws of the party, instead of by legal caucus.

JER. O'FIHELLY,
Secretary State Committee.

MINNESOTA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 9.—All the members were present at the regular meeting. S. Johnson was chairman. Communications on Party matters were received from New York City, Los Angeles, Cal.; Worcester and Graniteville, Mass.; Duluth, Henning, Osseo, Sturgeon Lake, Winona, Stanford, Mora, Madison, Wayzata, Crookston and Red Wing, Minn., and disposed of. The votes on candidates for Governor and Presidential Electors were canvassed, as folllows:

For Governor	Section Duluth	Section Minneapolis	Section St. Paul	Members at large
Edward Kriz...	19	20	14	3
Carl Thiel.....	2	20	4	10
W. B. Hammond	—	—	—	1
For Elector				
C.W. Brandborg	11	17	17	12
L. Dworscak..	—	1	1	1
J. H. Opperman	—	—	—	1

Edward Kriz, of Duluth, was declared to have been chosen as the Party's candidate for Governor, and C. W. Brandborg, of Henning, as the candidate for elector.

Seven applicants at Henning, Minn., were elected members-at-large.

The membership was called upon to fix the seat of the State Committee for the two years beginning July, next. Receipts, $7.30; appropriations, $14.74.

W. B. HAMMOND,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION NEW YORK—SPECIAL MEETING.

Friday, April 20, 1900, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan, convened pursuant to a call of the Organizer. Henry Kuhn, chairman; S. D. Cooper, vice-chairman. The Organizer read a communication from the National Secretary notifying the Section of resignation of Comrades Lucien Sanial, John J. Kinneally, Alvin S. Brown and Patrick Murphy from the National Executive Committee, owing to the circumstances connected with the preliminary injunction which the *Volkszeitung* Corporation obtained against them, and calling upon the Sections of Greater New York to immediately make nominations to fill the vacancies thus caused. The letter was received. It was decided that subdivisions hold special meetings to make nominations to fill these vacancies, and that the nominations close on Wednesday, April 25, 1900. It was furthermore decided that subdivisions call special meetings of their organizations for Monday, April 30, 1900, to vote upon the nominations made.

A letter was read from the Board of Elections of Brooklyn exonerating Comrade Henry Kuhn from th slanderous report circulated by the *Volkszeitung* "that he had enrolled as a Democrat." The letter was ordered made a part of the records of the Section.

Police Department of the City of New York,
Branch Bureau of Elections,
19 Smith Street.

Borough of Brooklyn, April 18, 1900.

HENRY KUHN:
61 *Beekman Street, New York.*

DEAR SIR—Replying to yours of the 17th instant, I beg to say that an examination of the records of this office shows that on one of the four days for registation when you applied to be registered in the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-eighth Ward, the Inspector of Elections, pursuant to the requirements of the primary election law, handed to you a blank enrollment ballot, bearing number 93. This number is credited to you in both enrollment and registration books, and the ballot is on file in this office, and contains no indication of a party choice by the person using it. So that when the books were made up in this office and the party declarations entered in the said books, number 93 was recorded as "NOT ENROLLED."

You state that the *City Record* classifies you as a Democrat. This must be due to a clerical or typographical error, as there is no warrant for it by the records of this office. You are not officially enrolled with any party to-day, and have the opportunity afforded by law to declare yourself, if you so desire, some time during the months of May and June of the present year.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JNO. K. O'NEAL, Chief Clerk.

The roll call showed the following absentees:

MANHATTAN.—15th and 17th, 25th and 27th A. D's.

BROOKLYN.—4th, 7th and 12th A. D.'s, and Polish Branch.

Adjourned. A. C. KIHN,
Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Twenty-second Congressional District: All comrades will meet at the headquarters of the Twenty-sixth Ward Branch, of Section Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening, April 28, to elect a delegate and an alternate to the National Convention, as well as to nominate candidates for Congress, State Senate and House of Representatives.

Twenty-third Congressional District: All comrades will meet at the headquarters of the Thirteenth Ward Branch, 14 L.... street, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, April 21, to elect a delegate and an alternate to the National Convention, as well as to nominate one candidate for Congress and two candidates to the Legislature from each, the First, Second and Seventh Districts.

Twenty-fourth Congressional District: All comrades will meet at Workingmen's Hall, Amity street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Homestead, Pa., on Saturday evening, April 28, to elect delegate and an alternate to the National Convention, as well as to nominate candidates for Congress, State Senate and House of Representatives.

Bring your due cards with you, as only members in good standing will be entitled to voice and vote.

All comrades in the county are invited to attend the May Day celebration for the benefit of THE DAILY PEOPLE, Tuesday evening, May 1, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Eighteenth street, Southside.

State Convention will be called to order at headquarters of Section Pittsburg, 431 Smithfield street, at 10 a. m. July 4, 1900.

Allegheny County Convention, to nominate county officers, will be called to order 9 p. m., Saturday, July 14, at headquarters, 431 Smithfield street.

STONEBORO—At a regular meeting of Section Stonebor, S. L. P., held on April 7, 1900, the following preamble and resolutions wer unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and comrade, Robert Giordon, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply regret that circumstances over which we have no control should remove from our field of labor one whose devotion to our noble cause has endeared him to the hearts of his Section members; and, be it further

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Section be extended to the relatives of our departed comrade by the Secretary of this meeting:

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of this meeting and forwarded to our National official organ, THE PEOPLE, for publication.

DAVID THOMPSON,
A. P. HUELS,
HENRY JONES,
Committee on Resolutions.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Notice is hereby given to comrades of Section Providence, that there will be a meeting of Section Providence, S. L. P., in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on April 29, at 3 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of electing a new State Committee. In compliance with the new caucus law; and other Party business will come before the meeting. Every member should make it his business to be present, and to induce others with whom he comes in contact.

Per order City Com. Section Providence,
S. H. FASSEL, Secretary.

Take notice that, from May 1, THE PEOPLE'S address will be 2-6 New Reade street, —THE DAILY PEOPLE'S Building.

Buffer States.

(Continued from page 1.)

"benefits" while maintaining the "agreement," which McGuire, Gompers, *et al.*, fondly hope will in time come to rank as a "Gentlemen's agreement."

The attempt to accomplish the end sought was started by the machinists led by that extremely "native" Prince, Mr. O'Connell, and has been a sorry failure. The Metal Trades Association, organization of bosses, fell in with the scheme all right, all right, after O'Connell had "seen" the President thereof at Erie, who gave him orders to go ahead, and let the M. T. A. see what forces he had at his command, wishing to not fall into the trap of buying a pig in a poke. O'Connell began in Chicago, and all seemed lovely until the machinists in Cleveland took matters into their own hands, and, instead of waiting for O'Connell, came out on strike, and told O'Connell to go roast himself. That broke up the game. The bosses saw that O'Connell was discredited among "his own" men, and refused, despite many threats, to make it a real strike by calling out all the machinists in the United States; likewise despite numerous trips to Erie by O'Connell, and tearful appeals to go ahead with the deal. It was shown conclusively that while the machinists might tolerate O'Connell, they would not follow him; the fact that they wanted higeher wages and shorter hours did not blind them to the fact that Mr. O'Connell was playing a deep game, and that O'C. has a touchingly beautiful way of playing a game for himself.

Again, the M. T. A., finding no great disposition on the part of the "unskilled" men to fall over themselves in assisting the "skilled" men, came to the conclusion that a buffer was not needed in their business. They considered themselves a rather healthy sort of buffer alone, and would rather keep in their own pockets the money necessary to keep a good buffer in existence.

The failure of the first attempt proves how thoroughly the so-called leaders of the A. F. of L. are discredited: how contemptible is their strength. It also proves the assertion of the croaker, that the workers are incapable of action, to be a lie, and shows more clearly than ever the crying necessity for a thorough class-conscious organization of the workers.

Neither the fakir nor capitalism, which spawned him, can stop the growth of class-consciousness among the workers. Despite all the tricks and cajolery of O'Connell; not more than half the strikers in Cleveland would join the I. A. M., and but very few would listen to arguments favoring their cause at the expense of the other workers in machine shops. When Comrade Dinger explained to them what was intended, they were once and for all set against a scheme to make them an obstacle in the path of their fellows, and utterly repudiated it.

That the fakirs have not given up their pet scheme of a "Gentlemen's agreement" is to be seen in the fact that they now have that "white winged" Englisman Cowan in Cleveland, who has "temporarily" left New York, also, I suppose, temporarily given up the idea of purchasing a revolver with which to shoot certain comrades in New York, yawping about his Americanized abortion of British pure and simple organization, and vociferously calling upon the "mahster machinists to organize, because then, says this expatriated relic of English has-beenism, "more ahmicable relations cahn be maintained betweetn mahster and man." It's great, but it won't work.

Let "Up with the S. T. & L. A" and "Down with Fakir Unions" be our watchword. ARTHUR KEEP.

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THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquarters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; Br. 3 (American) 2d and 4th Monday of month, at 8 p. m., 456

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9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Ninth avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
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19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 311 West 13d street.
25th—1st and 2d Friday, 8 p. m., at 146 Fifth avenue
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.
30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
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